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THE HISTORY OF NATIONS

HENRY CABOT LODGE, Ph. D., LL. D. · EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

GENERAL INDEX

WORLD CHRONOLOGY
AND
BIBLIOGRAPHY OF HISTORICAL NOVELS

EDITED BY

J. ELLIS BURDICK

ADDITIONS BY

ADAM WARD

SPECIAL MODERN INDEX

VOLUME XXV

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PREFACE

The modern reader demands that books of reference be not only authoritative, but concise. The work that is complete in itself, that has everything just where the user expects to find it, is the one in demand. To make such a practical reference book has been the object of editors and publishers in preparing the Index Volume to round out, unite and enhance the value of the Lodge History of Nations.

The fact that each nation or epoch is treated by a recognized authority on that subject makes each particular volume of unquestioned value in itself; but the importance of the work as a whole is many times multiplied by the addition of a General Index, and this General Index is preceded by an added Special Index Covering Recent History. If the reader's interest is centered in some event or period of ancient history, he will be glad to compare the accounts given in the various national histories included in the set. The Battle of Issus may be described in Volume II, or it may be found in I or V. The General Index will tell him where to look. Many nations had a stirring part in the World War and others were profoundly affected by it. The Special Index Covering Recent History enables one to take this broad view of the meaning of modern events.

The volume is in five sections. The first, having regard to the trend of present day interest, is the Special Index Covering Recent History. The second is the great General Index of nine hundred pages. In this, the references are given an encyclopædic value by the inclusion of birth and death dates and by such designations as British statesman, German soldier, American naval officer, French heroine, etc.; by defining treaties, edicts, and laws; and by defining and giving the causes, principal events, and results of wars.

In addition to the main entries, there are about three hundred biographies of noted persons, each in its alphabetical place, about one hundred special topics, such as Agriculture, Archæology, Architecture, Battles and Sieges, Political Parties and Religion, thus enabling one who is desirous of studying any of these subjects to find quickly all the references; then there are about 2500 cross-references. Many of these cross-references are such as are necessitated by variation in spell-

ing among authorities, but more are sobriquets such as "Corporal, the Little: see Napoleon (1) Bonaparte." Under "Napoleon" will be found not only the sobriquet quoted but also ten other well-known ones.

The third part is a General World Chronology, and by use of this the reader can easily fix in memory the great events and crises of world history. Used in connection with the Indexes and with the Bibliographies that follow it, the General World Chronology enables the student to acquire a true understanding of the world history of all times.

The fourth part is something rare and yet there has always been urgent need for just such a classified and chronologically arranged Bibliography of Historical Novels. See the Introduction on page 819.

Aware that many moderns are chiefly interested in the events of the last fifteen years, the editors have added at the end of this Index Volume a selected list of Recent Historic Works, as a valuable guide to an understanding of our times. Thus the Index Volume makes the Lodge History of Nations a most complete and accessible reference work from the epochs of the Ancient Empires down to the election of Herbert Hoover and the signing of the Multilateral Treaty.

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Alcibiades, an Athenian politician and general: born at Athens about 450 B. C.; educated in the house of Pericles; was a pupil and companion of Socrates; began his political career in 421 B. C.; commanded expedition against Syracuse, 415 B. C.; was accused of sacrilege and condemned to death but escaped to Sparta, 415 B. C., where he aided in operations against Athens; became an object of suspicion in Sparta and fled from there to the Persian camp, 412 B. C.; commanded the Athenian fleet at the battles of Abydos (411 B. C.) and of Cyzicus (410 B. C.); returned in triumph to Athens, 407 B. C.; was again exiled 406 B. C.; sought refuge in Phrygia where he was assassinated 404 B. C.

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Alexander (III) the Great, King of Macedonia: born at Pella, Macedonia, 356 B. C.; was a pupil of Aristotle; regent of Macedonia, 340 B. C.; won the battle of Chaeroneia, 338 B. C.; succeeded to the throne, 336 B. C.; subjugated Thrace and Illyria, 335 B. C.; destroyed Thebes and all other opposition in Greece, 335 B. C.; gained the battles of Granicus (334 B. C.) and of Issus (333 B. C.); captured Tyre and Gaza, 332 B. C.; occupied Egypt and founded Alexandria, 332 B. C.; defeated the Persians at Arbela, 331 B. C.; conquered the eastern provinces of Persia, 330–327 B. C.; invaded India, 326 B. C.; returned to Persia, 325–324 B. C.; died at Babylon, 323 B. C.

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keeper of the Great Seal, 1617; made Lord High Chancellor of England, 1618; created Baron Verulam and given a seat in the House of Peers, 1618; published his greatest work, "Novum Organum," 1620; was created Viscount Saint Albans, 1621; was tried for bribery, 1621; condemned, fined and removed from office; died at Highgate, London, April 9, 1626
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Beauregard, Pierre Gustave Toutant, an American general: born near New Orleans, May 28, 1818; graduated from West Point, 1838, and appointed lieutenant of engineers; served with distinction in the Mexican War; made captain of engineers, 1853; was in charge of the defenses of New Orleans, 1853–1860; appointed superintendent of the Academy at West Point, November, 1860, but resigned February 20, 1861, and was brigadier-general in the Confederate army; directed the operations against Fort Sumter, 1861; won the battle of Bull Run, 1861, for which he was made general; was at the battle of Shiloh, 1861; defended Corinth, April 7 to May 20, 1862; commanded the defense of the Southern coast against Admiral Dupont's attack, April 7, 1863; commanded in Virginia, 1864; opposed Sherman's march to the sea, 1864; surrendered with Johnston, 1865; president of the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, 1865–1870; offered the chief command of the Roumanian army, 1866, and of the army of the Khedive of Egypt, 1869, both of which he declined; became adjutant-general of Louisiana, 1878; died in New Orleans, February 20, 1893

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Blake, Robert, an English naval officer: born at Bridgewater, Somersetshire, England, August, 1598 or 1599; elected to Parliament, 1640; in the civil war, he joined the parliamentary forces and won distinction by his defense of Taunton, 1644–1645; appointed "general of the sea," 1649; made warden of the Cinque ports, 1651; became chief admiral, 1652; served in the war with the Dutch, 1652–1653; commanded in the Mediterranean, 1654–1666; destroyed the Spanish plate-fleet at Vera Cruz, 1667; died at sea near Plymouth, England, August 17, 1657

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Burke, Edmund, a British statesman, orator and writer called the Dinner Bell: born in Dublin, Ireland, January 1, 1729 (O. S.); graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, 1748; studied law at the Middle Temple, London, 1748–1751; elected to Parliament, 1766; appointed agent of the Colony of New York, 1771; made his speech on "American Taxation," 1774; the one on "Conciliation," 1775; and that "On the Economical Reform," 1780; was a privy-councilor and paymaster-general, 1782–1783; conducted the impeachment of Warren Hastings, 1786–1795; received a pension from the king, 1795; died July 9, 1797

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Burns, Robert (1759–1796), a famous Scottish lyric poet: sketch of, **11**, 576

Burnside, Ambrose Everett, an American military officer and politician: born in Liberty, Ind., May 23, 1824; graduated at West Point, 1847; served in the war with Mexico as a lieutenant of artillery, 1847–1848; on frontier duty in New Mexico, 1849–

1850; member of Mexican Boundary Commission, 1851–1852; manufacturer at Bristol, R. I., of a breech-loading rifle which he had invented, 1853–1858; cashier of land department Illinois Central Railroad, 1858–1859; treasurer of the same company, 1860–1861; served as colonel of the Rhode Island volunteers, 1861; appointed brigadier-general U. S. volunteers, 1861; and major-general, 1862; was in command of the department of North Carolina, 1862; in command of Ninth Army Corps at Newport News and Fredericksburg, 1862; in command of the Army of the Potomac, November 7, 1862 to January 28, 1863; in command of the department of Ohio, 1863; in command of Ninth Army Corps in Richmond campaign, 1864; resigned from volunteer service, April 15, 1865; civil engineer, 1865–1866; president of Cincinnati and Martinville Railroad Company, 1865, of Rhode Island Locomotive Works, 1866, and of the Indianapolis and Vincenne. Railroad Company, 1867; Governor of Rhode Island, 1866–1869; United States senator, 1875–1881; died in Bristol, R. I., September 13, 1881

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Cabot, John, an Italian merchant and navigator in the English service: date of birth unknown, but he was probably a native of Genoa; became a citizen of Venice, 1476, after a residence of fifteen years; afterwards he moved to Bristol, England; commanded a fleet of five vessels in a search for the Northwest Passage, 1497; nothing is heard of him after 1498, so he is supposed to have died about that time

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Cabot, Sebastian, an English navigator of Italian parentage, son of John Cabot: born in Bristol, England, 1477; accompanied his father on his voyage to America, 1497; visited the North American coast, 1503; searched for the Northwest Passage, 1517; entered the service of Charles V, Holy Roman emperor, 1518; explored the Plata, the Parana, and the Paraguay Rivers, 1526–1530; returned to England, 1546, when Edward VI granted him a pension; he was influential in promoting English commercial enterprises; died in London, 1557

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Cæsar, Caius Julius, a Roman soldier and ruler, called The Father of his Country: born in Rome, July 12, 100 B.C.; was proscribed for refusing to divorce Cornelia, daughter of Cinna, 83 B. C., but through the influence of friends was pardoned; served in the army in Asia Minor; returned to Rome and was elected quæstor, 68 B.C.; married Pompeia, 67 B.C., Cornelia having died the year before; made ædile, 65 B. C., and pontifex maximus, 63 B. C.; accused of being connected with the Catilinian conspiracy, 63 B. C.; made prætor, 62 B. C., and proprætor, 61 B. C., serving in Spain; elected consul, 60 B. C.; formed the first triumvirate with Pompeius and Crassus, 60 B.C.; conducted campaigns in Gaul and Britain, 58–49 B.C.; commenced the civil war, 49 B.C.; was dictator, 49–45 B.C.; defeated Pompeius at Pharsalia, 48 B.C.; under the influence of Cleopatra of Egypt, 48–47 B.C.; defeated Pharnaces, son of Mithradates the Great, at Zela, 46 B.C.; defeated the Pompeians in Africa at Thapsus, 46 B.C.; returned in triumph to Rome; reformed the calendar, 46 B.C.; offered the crown on February 15, 44 B.C., but refused it; assassinated, March 15, 44 B.C.

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Calhoun, John Caldwell, an American statesman: born in Abbeville District, S. C., March 18, 1782; graduated from Yale College, 1804; studied at the Litchfield (Conn.) Law School and was admitted to the bar, 1807; member of Congress, 1811–1817; Secretary of War, 1817–1825; Vice-President of the United States, 1825–1832; United States senator, 1832–1843; Secretary of State, 1844–1845; member of the Senate from 1845 to his death in Washington, D. C., March 31, 1850; he was always an advocate of the slavery principles and was the author of the doctrine of nullification

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Calvin, John (originally, **Jean Chauvin** or **Cauvin** or **Caulvin**), a French Protestant reformer and theologian, called the Reform Pope: born at Moyon, Picardy, France, July 10, 1509; was destined for the priesthood and studied at Paris, Orleans, and Bourges; met in 1528 Melchior Wolman, a learned German Lutheran, who taught him Greek and introduced him to the Gospel; obliged to flee from Paris, 1533 and 1534, because of his writings; lived in Basel, 1535–1536; published his "Institutes," 1536; fled to Geneva, 1536; was banished from there, 1538, but returned again, 1541, and was an active worker from then until his death in that city, May 27, 1564
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Cato, Marcus Porcius, surnamed Uticensis, Roman statesman and Stoic philosopher: born in Rome, 95 B.C.; served in a campaign against Spartacus, 72 B.C.; was tribune of the people, 63 B.C.; opposed the triumvirs, Cæsar, Pompeius, and Crassus, 60 B.C.; chosen prætor, 54 B.C.; joined Pompeius in the civil war begun 49 B.C.; after the battle of Pharsalia, 48 B.C., he escaped to Africa where he was elected commander of the forces but resigned the command to Metellus Scipio and retired to Utica; on the capture of this city, he refused to flee but committed suicide, 46 B.C.

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Avars, 791–796 A.D.; crowned Roman emperor, Christmas Day, 800 A.D.; at war with the Danes, 808–810 A.D.; died at Aix-la-chapelle, January 28, 814 A.D.

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Charles XII, King of Sweden, 1697–1718, called the Madman of the North: born at Stockholm, June 27, 1682; succeeded his father, Charles XI, in 1697; invaded Denmark, May, 1700; concluded a treaty with the Danish king, August, 1700; gained a decisive victory over the Russians at Narva, November, 1700: at war with the Saxons and Poles, 1701–1706; at war with Russia, 1707–1709; after his defeat at Poltava, July 8, 1709, escaped to Turkey where he remained until 1714; killed at the siege of Frederikshald, November 30, 1718

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Secretary of the Treasury, 1861–1864; Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court, 1864–1873; presided over the impeachment trial of President Johnson, 1868; died in New York City, May 7, 1873

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Clay, Henry, an American orator and statesman, called the Mill-boy of the Slashes: born near Richmond, Virginia, April 12, 1777; received a common school education; became a copying clerk in the court of chancery at Richmond; studied law and was admitted to the bar, 1797; removed to Kentucky which he represented in the United States Congress, 1806–1807 and 1810–1811; was a member of the House of Representatives, 1811–1821, serving as Speaker, 1811–1814, 1815–1820, and 1823–1825; sent as peace commissioner to Ghent, 1814; was the chief author of the Missouri Compromise, 1820; was candidate for the Presi-

dency, 1824, 1832, and 1844; Secretary of State, 1825–1829; United States Senator, 1831–1842 and 1849–1852; was the originator of the Compromise Tariff of 1833; lived in retirement at Ashland, 1842–1844; died in Washington, D. C., June 29, 1852

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Cleomenes III, King of Sparta, 236–222 B.C.: last of the Spartans, **2**, 517

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Cleopatra, last Queen of Egypt, famous for her beauty and dramatic history: born at Alexandria, Egypt, 69 B.C.; joint-ruler with her brother Ptolemy, 51–49, expelled by him, but reinstated in 48 by Cæsar; lived with Cæsar in Rome, 46–44, to whom she bore a son; returned to Egypt upon Cæsar's death; visited Antonius at Tarsus, 41, and brought him into subjection to her charms; was put to flight by Octavianus in the naval battle of Actium; unwilling to adorn the triumph of Octavianus and affected by the death of Antonius, she poisoned herself at Alexandria, 30 B. C.

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Cleveland, Grover, an American statesman: President of the United States, 1885–1889 and 1893–1897; born at Caldwell, N. J., March 18, 1837; studied at Clinton Academy; read law in Buffalo and was admitted to the bar, 1859; was assistant district attorney of Erie County, 1863–1866; was defeated for district attorney, 1865; served as sheriff of Erie County, 1871–1874; was Democratic mayor of Buffalo, 1882; was elected to the Presidency of the United States by the Democratic party, 1884; was defeated for a second term, 1888, but was reëlected, by a great majority, 1892; refused to support the Democratic ticket and platform, 1896, and retired to his home at Princeton, N. J.

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Clinton, De Witt, an American lawyer and statesman, called the Father of the Erie Canal: born at Little Britain, N. Y., March 2, 1769; was graduated at Columbia College, 1786; studied law but never gave it much attention as a profession; became private secretary to the Governor of New York, who was also his uncle, George Clinton; was elected a member of the legislature of New York, 1797; was chosen State Senator, 1798; was elected Senator of the United States, 1802; served as Mayor of New York City, 1803–1807, 1809–1810, and 1811–1815, and as lieutenant-governor of the State, 1811–1813; was nominated for the Presidency, 1812, but was defeated; advocated the construction of the Erie Canal; was Governor of New York State, 1817–1823 and 1825–1828; celebrated the opening of the Erie Canal, 1825; wrote some essays on natural history; died at Albany, February 11, 1828

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Clive, Robert, Baron Clive of Plassey, an English commander and statesman: born of a rather impoverished family at Styche, Shropshire, England, September 29, 1725; entered the service of the East India Company at Madras as a writer, 1743; received an ensign's commission, when war broke out between the French and British in India and served at the siege of Pondicherry, 1748; captured Arcot, 1750; returned to England for his health, 1753; was sent back as governor of Fort Saint David, 1755; was sent to avenge the outrage of the "Black Hole" of Calcutta, and reduced the Nabob, 1757; won the battle of Plassey, 1757; was appointed governor of Bengal, 1758; defeated the Dutch armament, 1759; returned to England and was raised to the Irish peerage as Baron Clive of Plassey, 1760; was again governor of Bengal, 1764–1767, when he returned to England because of ill-health; was accused of a tyrannical abuse of power but was acquitted after an inquest, 1773; died as a suicide, November 22, 1774

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Clovis (Chlodwig), King of the Franks, 481–511 A.D., and founder of the Merovingian line of Frankish kings, called the Constantine of France: born about 465 A.D.; succeeded his father Childeric as king of the Salian Franks, 481; defeated the Romans and Gauls near Soissons, 486; married Clotilda, a beautiful Christian princess, 493; became a convert to Christianity, 496; fixed his court at Paris, 507; defeated and killed Alaric, King of the Visigoths, near Poitiers, 507, and gained Aquitaine; left four sons to inherit his kingdom, when he died, 511

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Crœsus, King of Lydia, 560–546 B. C., celebrated for his great wealth: born about 590 B. C.; after his accession, conquered the Æolians, Ionians, and other Asia Minor peoples; was visited by Solon, who is said to have remarked when pressed by Crœsus to acknowledge him as the happiest of mortals, "Account no man happy before his death;" was defeated near Sardes by Cyrus, King of Persia, 546; was condemned to be burned to death but as he stood upon the funeral pyre, he called "Solon! Solon! Solon!"; upon his telling to Cyrus the story of Solon's visit and remark, he was released and lived for many years at the court of Cyrus, as his trusted friend; date of his death is unknown

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Cromwell, Oliver, an English soldier, Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland and Ireland (1653–1658), called Old Noll and the Saviour of the Nation: born at Huntingdon, England, April 25, 1599; studied at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, 1616–1617; was elected member of Parliament for Huntingdon, 1628; represented Cambridge in the Short and Long Parliaments, 1640; was appointed captain of Parliamentary horse, 1642, and colonel, 1643; organized a model regiment, the Ironsides, 1643; took part in the battle of Marston Moor, 1644; led the right wing in the battle of Naseby, 1645; put down an insurrection in Wales, 1648; defeated the Scotch royalists at Preston, 1648; as one of the High Court signed the death-sentence of Charles I, 1649; gained the control of the government upon the establishment of the Commonwealth, 1649; commanded an expedition to Ireland, 1649, and defeated the royalists at Drogheda; was appointed commander-in-chief of the army of the Commonwealth, 1650; gained victories over the Scotch royalists, at Dunbar, 1650, and at Worcester, 1651; drove out the Rump Parliament, 1653, and was appointed Lord Protector of the Commonwealth; governed to the advantage of England through his commercial treaties and his successful wars with the Dutch, with Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli, and the Spaniards; died at Whitehall, London, September 3, 1658

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Cromwell, Richard (1626-1712), son of Oliver Cromwell, called Tumbledown Dick, Sullen Dick, and Indolent Dick: his protectorate, **11**, 373

Cromwell, Thomas, Earl of Essex, an English courtier and statesman: born of poor parents at Putney about 1485, served in French army in Italy; was appointed collector of the revenues of the See of York by Wolsey, 1514; was elected member of Parliament, 1523; was made privy councilor by Henry VII, 1531; was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1533, and vicar-general of the king to enforce the Act of Supremacy, 1536; was chosen Lord Privy Seal, 1536, and Lord High Chamberlain of England 1539; was created Earl of Essex, 1540; negotiated the marriage of Henry VII with Anne of Cleves, and partly on this account was accused of treason and beheaded, July 28, 1540

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Curran, John Philpot, a celebrated Irish orator: born at Newmarket, County Cork, Ireland, July 24, 1750; studied at Trinity College, Dublin, and at the Middle Temple, London; was admitted to the Irish bar, 1775; entered the Irish Parliament, 1783; pleaded for the leaders of the Irish insurrection of 1798 when they were prosecuted by the government; was master of the rolls in Ireland, 1806–1814; died at Brompton, near London, England, October 14, 1817
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Cushing, Caleb (1800–1879), an American jurist, politician and diplomat: attorney general, **24**, 624; counsel in Geneva commission, 885

Custer, George Armstrong, an American soldier: born at New Rumley, Ohio, December 5, 1839; graduated from West Point, 1861, and was appointed lieutenant of United States cavalry; led a brigade in the battle of Gettysburg, 1863; took part in the Richmond and Shenandoah campaigns, 1864–1865, and in the pursuit of Lee's army, 1865; appointed lieutenant-colonel, with the brevet rank of major-general, in the regular army, 1866; commanded an exploring expedition to the Black Hills, 1874; while leading an expedition against the Sioux Indians, he together with his entire force was killed at Little Big Horn River, Montana, June 25, 1876
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Franklin, Benjamin, an American philosopher and statesman: born at Boston, Mass., January 17, 1706; was apprenticed to his brother

James to learn printing but broke his indentures and ran away, 1723, first to New York, then to Philadelphia, where he secured work as a journeyman printer; was in England, 1725–1726, on business for the governor of Pennsylvania; became editor and proprietor of the "Pennsylvania Gazette" at Philadelphia, 1729; established the Philadelphia Library, 1731; published "Poor Richard's Almanac," 1732; became clerk of the Pennsylvania assembly, 1736; appointed postmaster of Philadelphia, 1737; founded the American Philosophical Society and the Academy of Pennsylvania (afterwards the University of Pennsylvania), 1743; discovered electricity, 1753; became deputy postmaster-general for the British colonies in America, 1753–1774; proposed the "Albany Plan," 1754; was colonial agent for Pennsylvania in England, 1757–1762 and 1764–1775; was elected to the Continental Congress, 1775; was chosen as a member of the committee to draw up a declaration of independence, 1776; acted as ambassador to the court of France at Paris, 1776, and arranged for a treaty with France, February 6, 1778; corresponded with Lord Shelburne, 1782, to negotiate peace with England, and concluded the Treaty of Paris together with Jay and Adams on September 3, 1783; returned to America, 1785, and was president of the Council of Pennsylvania, 1785–1788; was chosen delegate to the constitutional convention, 1787; wrote his autobiography; died at Philadelphia, April 17, 1790

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South Path of the Rocky Mountains, 1842, and the Pacific slope, 1843–1844 and 1845; took part in the conquest of California, 1846–1847; was United States Senator from California, 1850–1851; conducted an exploring party to the Pacific, 1853; was the Republican nominee for President, 1856; was appointed major-general of volunteers, 1861, and served in Missouri and the Shenandoah Valley; proclaimed the emancipation of the slaves of those in arms against the United States, 1861, but the proclamation was annulled by President Lincoln as being premature; resigned from service, 1864, was governor of Arizona, 1878–1882; retired as major-general, April 28, 1890; died at New York City, July 13, 1890

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Fulton, Robert, an American artist, engineer, and inventor: born at New Britain, 1765; did miniature painting in Philadelphia, 1782–1786; studied painting in London under Benjamin West for several years; abandoned this profession for that of mechanical engineering, 1793; moved to Paris, 1794; experimented with a submarine boat and a torpedo, 1797–1805; invented and successfully launched on the Seine a steamboat, 1803; returned to the United States, 1806; built the steamboat "Clermont," which made a successful trial trip on the Hudson, 1807; supervised the building of numerous ferry-boats and river steamers; launched the war-steamer "Fulton," 1815; died at New York City, February 24, 1815
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Galileo Galilei, an Italian astronomer and philosopher: born at Pisa, Italy, February 14, 1564; studied the classics, invented small machines, and became an accomplished musician; studied at the University of Pisa, 1581–1586; discovered the principle of the pendulum, 1583, but did not apply it to the making of a clock until about 1633; was professor of mathematics at Pisa, 1589–1591, and at Padua, 1592–1610; invented a thermometer, 1597, and a telescope, 1609; discovered Jupiter's satellites, 1610; removed to Florence, 1610; noticed the sun's spots about 1610; called to Rome, where his doctrines were condemned by the Pope, 1616; compelled to reject the Copernican theory by the Inquisition, 1633; discovered the moon's libration, 1637; died at Arcetri, near Florence, Italy, January 8, 1642
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Gama, Paulo de (ca. 1500), Portuguese admiral: suppresses mutiny against Vasco de Gama, **8**, 325
Gama, Vasco de, Count of Vidigueira, a Portuguese navigator: born at Sives, Portugal, about 1409; became a skilled mariner and a gentleman of the king's household; commanded a royal expedition to the East Indies, doubling the Cape of Good Hope. 1497; arrived at Calicut, 1498; returned to Lisbon, 1499; made Admiral of the Indies, 1499; made a second voyage, 1502–1503; made viceroy of India, 1524; died at Cochin, India, December 24, 1524
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Gardie, Ponte de la (1530–1585), French general in Swedish service: campaign against Russia, **16,** 167, 173
Gardien (d. 1793), French deputy: death of, **10,** 279
Gardiner, Luke, Lord Mountjoy (d. 1798), English statesman: introduces bill to relieve Irish Catholics from their disabilities, **12,** 181; supports free trade movement, 183; death of, 212
Gardiner, Stephen (1490–1555), English prelate: obtains appointment of Wolsey as papal legate, **11,** 246; made chancellor, 269
Garfield, James Abram, an American general and statesman, the twentieth President of the United States: born in Orange, Ohio, November 19, 1831; was graduated from Williams College, Mass., with distinction, 1856; elected to the senate of Ohio, 1859; became colonel of the Forty-second Ohio Volunteers, 1861; promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, 1862; was appointed chief of staff by General Rosecrans, 1863; was made major-general for gallantry at the battle of Chickamauga, 1863; served in Congress, 1863–1880; elected United States Senator from Ohio, 1880; elected President of the United States, 1880; was inaugurated, March 4, 1881; shot in Washington by an assassin, July 2, 1881; died at Long Branch, N. J., September 19, 1881

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Garibaldi, Giuseppe, an Italian soldier and patriot, called the Hero of Modern Italy and the Warrior of Freedom: born at Nice, Italy, July 4, 1807; took part in the movement of the Young Italians, 1833 and 1834, and was therefore exiled; went to South America, 1836, and entered the service of the Republic of Rio Grande, winning for himself the title of the Hero of Montevideo; returned to Italy, 1848; served the Roman Republic, 1849; lived as an exile in the United States, 1850–1854; lived as a farmer on the Island of Caprera, 1854–1859; served in the war of Sardinia and France against Austria, 1859; led an expedition against the Two Sicilies, 1860; retired again to Caprera upon the union of Sardinia and the Two Sicilies and the proclamation of Victor Emanuel as King of Italy,

1861; led expeditions against the Papal States, 1862 and 1867, but was defeated both times; served with the French in the Franco-Prussian War, 1870–1871; became a member of the Italian Parliament, 1875; died on the Island of Caprera, June 2, 1882

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Garnier-Pages, Louis Antoine (1803–1878), French politician: made mayor of Paris, **9**, 435; fined, 454; in the elections of 1869, 458

Garrett, Thomas (ca. 1850), American abolitionist: aids slaves to escape, **24**, 617

Garrison, Cornelius (ca. 1850), American engineer: manager of San Francisco office of Accessory Transit Company, **24**, 626

Garrison, William Lloyd, an American philanthropist and abolitionist, called the Great Emancipator: born at Newburyport, Mass., December 10, 1805; was apprenticed to the printer's trade and while learning this trade wrote extensively upon political topics, carefully reserving his incognito; was joint editor with Benjamin Lundy of Baltimore of an anti-slavery paper; was in prison on libel charges for seven weeks, 1830; published "The Liberator," an abolitionist paper, at Boston, 1831–1865; established an abolition society at Boston, 1832; was President of the American Anti-Slavery Society, 1843–1865; died in New York City, May 24, 1879

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Genghis Khan (Jenghiz Khan, Jinghis Khan, Jengis Khan, Chinghis Khan, Chingis Khan, Djenguiz Khan, Dschengis Chan, or Tchenguyz Khan) originally **Temujin (Temuchin, Temuchen, or Temudjin),** a mongol conquerer born in Mongolia about 1162; succeeded his father as chief of the tribe Neyrun, 1175; in consequence of civil war was obliged to flee to the Khan of the Keraite Tartars, 1178; made himself master of the Keraites, 1203; made himself chief of Mongolia, 1204; took the name "Genghis Khan," 1206; crossed the Great Wall, 1211; sacked and burned Peking, 1215; had conquered all Turkestan, 1218; conquered central Asia, 1218-1221; ravaged Balkh, Khorassan, and Persia; penetrated Europe as far as the Dnieper; plundered Asia as far south as the Sutlej; was the founder of what afterwards became the Mogul Empire; maintained strict order through his vast domains; established a postal system; tolerated all religions; died at Liupan, China, August 18, 1227

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Gentz, Frederick von (1764-1832), German publicist and diplomat: career of, **17**, 292; in the Austrian service, 320

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Germanicus Cæsar, a Roman general, nephew of the Emperor Tiberius: born in 15 B. C.: adopted by Tibe-

rius 4 A. D.; accompanied Tiberius in his campaigns in Dalmatia, 7–10 A. D., and in Germany, 11 A. D.; made commander-in-chief of the legions on the Rhine, 14 A. D.; gained many and important victories; recalled because of the jealousy of Tiberius, 17 A. D.; given command of the eastern provinces, 18 A. D.; died near Antioch, 19 A. D., and is said to have been poisoned by order of the emperor

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Gilbert, Sir Humphrey, an English soldier and navigator, half-brother to Sir Walter Raleigh: born near Dartmouth, England, 1539; educated at Eton and Oxford for the law, but entered the army; suppressed a rebellion in Ireland, 1570, was made governor of Munster and knighted; served in the Netherlands, 1570–1575; was authorized by the English government to take possession of any uncolonized land in North America upon payment to the government of one-fifth of all the gold and silver found there, 1578; attempted an expedition for discovery and colonization, 1578–1579, but failed; started again, 1583; established a colony on Newfoundland, August 5, 1583; on his return voyage, was lost at sea off the Azores, September 9, 1583
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ter of a coasting-vessel; settled in Philadelphia and became the owner of a fleet of merchant-vessels; founded a private bank in Philadelphia, 1812; at times was a public benefactor, but had no friends; died without issue at Philadelphia, December 26, 1831, and left two millions for the founding of a school for orphan boys

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again, 1880, and brought the Boer War to an end; effected parliamentary reform; tried to carry his Home Rule Bill for Ireland through Parliament, but was defeated; retired on account of ill-health, 1894; died at Hawarden, May 19, 1898, and was buried in Westminster Abbey
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Godfrey de Bouillon, King of Jerusalem, 1099-1100, called Defender and Bawn of the Holy Sepulchre: born at Baisy, Brabant, 1061; created Duke of Lower Lotharingar, 1088; joined the Crusaders, 1096; fought at the siege of Jerusalem, July 15, 1099; was elected King of Jerusalem, July 23, 1099; completed the conquest of the Holy Land by the battle of Ascalon, August 12, 1099; died at Jerusalem, July 18, 1100

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Grant, Sir James Hope (1808–1875), British general: his expedition to China, **6**, 171, **9**, 451
Grant, Ulysses S., an American general and eighteenth President of the United States: born at Point Pleasant, Ohio, April 27, 1822; was graduated at West Point, 1843; served in the Mexican War, 1846–1848; settled at St. Louis; went to Galena, Illinois, 1860; became colonel, 1861, then brigadier-general; captured Fort Donelson, 1862, and received the appointment of major-general of volunteers; put in command of the Army of the District of West Tennessee, and won the battles of Shiloh and Iuka; became commander of the department of the Tennessee; captured Vicksburg, 1863; promoted to the rank of major-general in the regular army; was put in command of the Military Division of the Mississippi; won the battle of Chickamauga, Nov. 23–25, 1863; appointed lieutenant-general and became commander of all the Union armies; received the surrender of Lee at Appomattox Court-House, 1865; appointed to the specially created grade of General of the Army of the United States; became secretary of war ad interim, 1867, but gave it up against the will of Johnson, 1868; received the nomination to the Presidency and was elected by a large majority, 1868; reëlected, 1873; made a tour of the Old World and was given ovations everywhere; died of cancer at Mount McGregor, near Saratoga Springs, N. Y., July 23, 1885

In Mexican War, **24**, 554; visits Japan, **7**, 191; sends troops into Kentucky, **24**, 742; commands forces at Cairo, Illinois, 743; captures Fort Henry, 744; captures Fort Donelson, 745; early life, 746; at battle of Pittsburg Landing, 747; with

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Grasse, François Joseph Paul de (1723-1788), French admiral: in American War, **9**, 256, **23**, 284; defeated by Admiral Rodney, **11**, 522

Gratian (359-383 A. D.), Roman Emperor, 367-383 A. D.: reign of, **4**, 132

Grattan, Henry, an Irish statesman and orator: born at Dublin, July 3, 1746; was educated at Trinity College and afterwards studied law in London; became representative of the borough of Charlton in the Irish Parliament, 1775; received fifty thousand pounds from the Irish Parliament in recognition of his public services; opposed the propositions concerning trade between Great Britain and Ireland, called Orde's Propositions, and they were given up through his influence; represented Dublin in Parliament, 1790, and supported the bill for Catholic emancipation; retired for a short time, but took his seat again to oppose the union of Ireland with Great Britain; became a member of the Imperial Parliament, 1805; refused the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer; went to London to present a petition to the British Parliament, and died there, June 4, 1820

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Greeley, Horace, an American journalist and politician, called the premier of American editors: born at Amherst, New Hampshire, February 3, 1811; learned printing at East Poultney, Vermont, where he worked from 1826-1830; went to New York for employment, 1831; became a partner of Francis Story in the publishing of The Morning Post, 1833, which was the first daily penny paper ever published; published The New Yorker, 1833-1840; wrote for The Daily Whig, The Jeffersonian, and The Log Cabin, 1833-1840; merged The New Yorker and The Log Cabin into The Tribune, 1841; was a member of Congress, December 1, 1848, to March 4, 1849; visited Europe, 1851, and was one of the judges of the World's Fair at the Crystal Palace, London; made a second visit to Europe, 1855, chiefly to attend the French exhibition; visited California, 1859, and was given public receptions in San Francisco and Sacramento; opposed the Civil War at Republican Convention, 1860; advocated hostilities before their actual commencement, 1861; advocated universal amnesty, 1865, and became one of the bondsmen for Jefferson Davis; was nominated for the Presidency of the United States by the Liberal and the Democratic Parties, 1872, but was defeated at the election; died at Pleasantville, Westchester County, N. Y., November 29, 1872

Opposes nomination of Clay for Presidency, **24**, 520; favors Douglas's reëlection, 664; quoted on right of secession, 714; Lincoln's letter to, 767; opposes Lincoln, 799; joins liberal movement, 890; early career, 891; nominated for President (1872), 891; end of his career, 893

Greely, Adolphus Washington, an American Arctic explorer: born at Newburyport, Mass., March 27, 1844; graduated from Newburyport High School, 1860; served in the volunteer army of the North during the Civil War, 1861-1865; appointed second lieutenant in the Thirty-Sixth U. S. Infantry, March 7, 1867; assigned to the Fifth Cavalry, July 14, 1869; appointed first lieutenant, Fifth Cavalry, May 27, 1873, and captain, June 11, 1886; commanded the government expedition for the establishment of the American Polar Station, 1881; made brigadier-general and chief signal officer, 1887; during the Spanish-American War and consequent military operations, there was built and operated under his direction, 1000 miles of telegraph in Porto Rico, 3800 miles in Cuba, 250 miles in China, and 10,500 miles of lines and cables in the Philippines; installed a system of 3900 miles of telegraph lines, submarine cables and wireless in Alaska, 1900-1904; United States dele-

gate to the International Telegraph Conference at London, 1903; member of board to regulate wireless telegraphy in the United States, 1904; member of board to report on coast defenses, 1905; lives Washington, D. C.

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Green, Duff (early 19th century), American journalist: in Jackson's "Kitchen Cabinet," **23**, 485

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Greenback Party, United States political party: nominates Peter Cooper for President (1876), **24**, 909; nominates Weaver (1880), 930; nominates Ben Butler for President (1884), 946

Greene, Nathaniel, an American general: born in Warwick, R. I., May 27, 1742; was elected to the General Assembly of the colony, 1770; appointed brigadier-general of the Rhode Island militia, 1775; was put in command of the army sent to protect Long Island; was leader of a division at the battle of Trenton, 1776, and took part in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown; became quartermaster-general, 1778; won a victory over Sir Henry Clinton at Springfield, 1780; was given command of the Southern army and gained the victory of Cowpens, 1781; retreated before Cornwallis and fought at Guilford Court House; was defeated at Hobkirk's Hill; won the victory of Eutaw Springs, 1781; presented with a medal by Congress; settled on an estate in Georgia, near Savannah; died there of a sunstroke, June 19, 1786

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Greenwood, John (d. 1593), English pilgrim: death of, **11**, 301

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Grégoire, Abbé Henri (1750-1831), French revolutionist and ecclesiastic: opposes Napoleon, **9**, 319; elected member of the States-General, **10**, 39

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Gregory II (d. 731), Pope, 715-731: opposes Leo the Isaurian, **2**, 534, **4**, 169; his relations with Karl Martel, **18**, 74

Gregory III (d. 741), Pope, 731-741: accession of, **4**, 70; opposes Leo the Isaurian, **2**, 534

Gregory IV (d. 844), Pope, 827-844:

makes Anscarius Papal legate, **16**, 27; attempts to reconcile Louis the Pious and his sons, **9**, 48, **18**, 91

Gregory V (Bruno of Carinthia) (d. 999), Pope, 996–999: account of, **18**, 119; excommunicates Robert II of France, **9**, 67

Gregory VII, Saint (Hildebrand) (ca. 1020–1085), Pope, 1073–1085: power of, 130; pontificate of, 133; quarrels with Emperor Henry IV, **11**, 77; his relations with William the Conqueror, 77; aids Hungary against the emperor, **17**, 51; his relations to Zvonimir, 38; his relations with Svend Estridsen, **16**, 68, 70; attempts to reconcile Catholics and Mohammedans in Africa, **1**, 323; reforms of, **2**, 535, **9**, 69

Gregory IX (Ugolino) (ca. 1147–1241), Pope, 1227–1241: demands money from English clergy, **11**, 135; contention of, with Frederick II, **4**, 202, **18**, 161, 164; urges the crushing of heresy in Germany, **18**, 162

Gregory X (Teobaldo di Visconti) (d. 1276), Pope, 1271–1276: character of, **9**, 85; enforces measures of reconciliation in all Italian cities, **4**, 213; demands the election of a German king, **18**, 179; his relations with Rudolf of Hapsburg, **17**, 74, **18**, 180

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Gregory XIII (Ugo Buoncompagni) (1502–1585), Pope, 1572–1585: offers to mediate between Spain and the Netherlands, **13**, 133; his relations with Sweden, **16**, 165; founds the college of St. Athanasius, **15**, 72; reforms the calendar, **4**, 313, **11**, 488

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Gregory XV (Alessandro Ludovisi) (1554–1623), Pope, 1621–1623: receives library of Heidelberg, **18**, 272

Gregory XVI (Bartolommeo Alberto Cappellari) (1765–1846), Pope, 1831–1846: promises to make reforms in the Papal states, **9**, 399

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Grey, Sir George (1837–1898), British statesman: governor of South Australia, **20**, 195; made governor of New Zealand, 212; his second term of office in New Zealand, 215; sends convicts to South Africa, 223; urges a United South Africa, 228

Grey, Henry, Earl of Suffolk (d. 1554), English nobleman: rebellion of, **11**, 270

Grey, Lady Jane, Queen of England, July 10–20, 1553, daughter of Henry Grey, Marquis of Dorset and Frances Brandon, called the Nine Days' Queen: born about 1537; under the tutorship of Roger Ascham, she exhibited a remarkable capacity for learning; married Lord Guilford Dudley, May, 1553; upon being offered the crown she at first refused, but influenced by her husband and father, she finally accepted; within ten days, upon the selection of Mary as queen, Lady Jane was sent to the tower, together with her husband; was executed February 12, 1554

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Grotius (de Groot), Hugo, a Dutch jurist, theologian, and scholar: born at Delft, April 10, 1583; studied at Leyden; went to Paris on a Dutch embassy, 1598; admitted to the bar, 1599; appointed pensionary at Rotterdam, 1613; connected with the Liberal party, upon whose defeat he was condemned to perpetual imprisonment upon the charge of treason; studied and wrote at the fortress of Loevestein, where he was imprisoned; escaped within eighteen months, and went to France; was well received by Louis XIII and given a pension; returned to Holland, 1631, upon the death of the stadtholder, Maurice, but his enemies were still active and he had to leave; entered the services of Queen Christina of Sweden and was appointed privy councilor and ambassador to France, 1634; asked for a recall in 1645 because he had tired of court life; sailed for Germany and encountered a severe storm on the Baltic which made him extremely ill and died shortly after reaching Rostock, August 28, 1645
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Gustaf Adolf: see **Gustavus (II) Adolphus**, King of Sweden

Gustavus (I) Vasa, King of Sweden, 1523–1560: born at Lindholm, Upland, Sweden, May 12, 1496; received a careful education; entered public service, 1514; was a hostage for the Danish king, 1518, and was treacherously imprisoned; escaped, 1519; heard Luther and returned to Sweden, 1520; led a rebellion of the Dalecarlians, 1521; made King of Sweden, 1523; favored Protestantism and made Lutheranism the state religion, 1528; his reign was disturbed by domestic wars and by contests with Russia; died at Stockholm, September 29, 1560

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Hamilton, Alexander, an American statesman and soldier: born in the Island of Nevis, West Indies, January 11, 1757; was sent to his mother's relatives in Santa Cruz while a child; became a clerk in a counting-house there, 1769; was sent to a grammar school at Elizabethtown, N.J., 1772; entered King's College, 1773; his speeches, pamphlets, and newspaper articles attracted great attention, 1774–1775; received a captain's commission in the artillery, 1776, and served with honor, becoming aide-de-camp to Washington, 1777; resigned his commission, 1781, but received the command of a New York battalion of light infantry; served with distinction at the siege of Yorktown, 1781; was a member of Congress, 1782–1783, and 1787–1788; member of the Constitutional Convention, 1787; was the chief author of the papers afterward called "The Federalist;" was Secretary of the Treasury, 1789–1795; was made inspector-general of the army with the rank of major-general, 1798, and was commander-in-chief for a short time, 1799; chosen president-general of the Cincinnati, 1800; opposed Aaron Burr for the governorship of New York State, 1804; mortally wounded by Burr in a duel at Weehawken, N. J., July 11, 1804, and died the following day

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Hancock, John, an American statesman: born in Quincy, Mass., January 12, 1737; graduated at Harvard, 1754; became a merchant of Boston, 1764; was elected to the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, 1766; delivered an address at the funeral of those killed in the Boston Massacre, 1770; became president of the Provincial Congress, 1774, and president of the Continental Congress, 1775; signed the Declaration of Independence, 1776; resigned his seat in Congress through ill health, and was chosen Governor of Massachusetts, 1780; was annually re-elected with the exception of two years until his death, October 8, 1793

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Hancock, Winfield Scott, a noted American general: born in Montgomery Co., Pa., February 14, 1824; was graduated at West Point, 1844; served as lieutenant in the Mexican War, 1846–1847; became captain, 1855, and brigadier-general of volunteers, 1861; fought in the battle of Antietam, 1862; commanded a corps at Gettysburg, 1863, and near Spottsylvania Court-House, 1864; was appointed brigadier-general of the regular army, 1864, brevet major-general, 1865, and major-general, 1866; held department commands after the war; was a Democratic candidate for the Presidency; died at Governor's Island, near New York, February 9, 1886

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Henry II (1133-1189), King of England, 1154-1189: knighted, **12**, 264; character of, **11**, 96, 97; invades England, 96; reign of, 97; marries Eleanor of Aquitaine, **9**, 74, **11**, 96; agrees to aid Dermont MacMurrogh, **12**, 49; invades Ireland, 51; death of, **9**, 75, **11**, 110; summary of his reign, **11**, 110

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Henry (V) of Monmouth, King of England, 1413-1422, called the Prince of Priests: born at Monmouth, August 9, 1387; fought in the battle of Shrewsbury and in the war with the Welsh; succeeded his father, Henry IV, 1413; invaded France, 1415; married Catharine of France, 1420, and was recognized as the heir presumptive of France; the remainder of his reign was mostly occupied in wars with the French; died at Vincennes, August 31, 1422

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Henry VII (1457-1509), King of England, 1485-1509, called the British Solomon: his claims to the throne, **11**, 217; invades England, 221; proclaimed king, 222; forms alliance with Maximilian I of Germany, **18**, 220; besieges Boulogne, **9**, 129; sends out expedition to search for the Northwest Passage, **5**, 156, **21**, 15, **23**, 34; detains Philip the Handsome and Juana in England, **8**, 190; condition of Ireland under, **12**, 72; his relations with Scotland, 298; his commercial restrictions on colonists, **23**, 66; death of, **11**, 231

Henry VIII, King of England, 1509-1547, called the Royal Butcher and the Defender of the Faith: born at Greenwich, June 28, 1491; became Prince of Wales on the death of his brother Arthur, 1502; succeeded his father, Henry VII, April 21, 1509; married Catharine of Aragon, the widow of his brother Arthur, June 11, 1509; joined the Holy League against France, 1511; invaded France in person, 1513, and with the Emperor, gained a victory at Guinegate;

made Cardinal Wolsey his chancellor, 1515; met Francis I of France on the Field of the Cloth of Gold, 1520; given the title of Defender of the Faith by Pope Leo X, because of his book of sacraments against Luther, 1521; concluded an alliance with France against the emperor, 1525; first attempted to get a divorce from Catharine, 1527; dismissed Wolsey and appointed Sir Thomas Moore Chancellor, 1529; secretly married Anne Boleyn, January 25, 1533; his marriage with Catharine was declared void by Cranmer whom he had made Archbishop of Canterbury, May 23, 1533, and that with Anne Boleyn valid, May 28, 1533; procured the passage of the Act of Supremacy, 1534, thus separating the English church from the Roman church; executed Moore for not acknowledging his supremacy, 1535; suppressed the smaller monasteries, 1536; sent Anne Boleyn to the block, May 19, and married Jane Seymour, May 20, 1536; suppressed the larger monasteries, 1539; procured the passage of the Statute of Six Articles, 1539; married Anne of Cleves, January 6, 1540; divorced her and executed Cromwell, 1540; married Catharine Howard, 1540; divorced her, 1542; married Catharine Parr, 1543; died at Westminster, January 28, 1547

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Henry (IV) of Navarre, King of France, 1589–1610: founder of the house of Bourbon, called Father and Friend of the People: born at Pau, December 14, 1553; educated in the Protestant faith; served in the civil war, 1569, and became the head of the Huguenot party; ascended the throne of Navarre, 1572; escaped the massacre of St. Bartholomew, 1572; the Holy League refused to recognize his title to the throne and as a result war broke out, 1585, but after defeating the Leaguers at Ivry, 1590, and becoming a Roman Catholic, he was recognized and crowned, 1594; issued the edict of Nantes, 1598; made the Peace of Vervins with Spain and the League, 1598; was assassinated, May 14, 1610

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Henry, Guy Vernor (1839–1890), an American general: military governor of Porto Rico, **24**, 1036
Henry, Patrick, an American orator and patriot: born at Studley, Virginia, May 29, 1736; studied under his father's tuition, but was more inclined to active pleasures; started in business, 1753, but did not make a success of it; failed in business and took a small farm, but sold his land in two years, and went into business again; upon a second failure, he took up law, and after several years of obscurity, gained a reputation through a speech against the clergy, 1763; was elected a member of the House of Burgesses, 1765, and proposed the resolutions against the Stamp Act, which were passed, 1765; was chosen delegate to the Continental Congress, 1774; elected Governor of Virginia, 1776, which office he held until 1779; resisted the adoption of the Federal Constitution; died at Red Hill, Virginia, June 6, 1799

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Heracles (Hercules), a Greek mythological hero: was, according to Homer, the son of Jupiter and Alemena; supposed to have been born at Thebes; strangled two serpents while in his cradle; was famed for heroic deeds in his youth, and for delivering the city of Thebes, was given in marriage, Megara, the daughter of the King of Thebes; accomplished the Twelve Labors, which were the slaying of the Nemean lion, and the Lernæan hydra, the capture of the stag with the golden horns, and of a wild boar, the cleansing of the Augean stables, the destruction of the Stymphalian birds, the capture of the Cretan bull, and the horses of Diomedes, the winning of the girdle of the Queen of the Amazons, the fetching of the red oxen of Geryon, the procuring of the golden apples of the Hesperides, and the bringing to the upper world of the dog Cerberus; became a slave of the Queen of Lydia; married Dejanira; was poisoned by a garment, on which Dejanira had put the blood of Nessus as a love charm; was about to kill himself through pain on Mount Oeta, when he was taken by a cloud to Olympus, and was endowed with immortality

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Herodotus, a Greek historian, called the Father of History: born at Halicarnassus in Caria, about 484 B. C.: took part in the expulsion of Lygdamus the tyrant of Halicarnassus; left his native land and traveled in the Persian Empire, Egypt, Asia Minor, and Greece; lived in Athens a few years; settled in Thurium, Italy, about 444 B. C.; his works are accurate and interesting; died at Thurium, Italy, about 424 B. C.
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Jackson, Andrew, an American general and statesman, President of the United States, 1829-1837, called Old Hickory, Sharp Knife, and Pointed Arrow: born at Waxhaw Settlement, North Carolina, March 15, 1767; his education was very limited and he cared nothing for books; joined the Revolutionary forces under General Sumter, 1780; taken prisoner by the British, 1781; studied law and was admitted to the bar, 1786; moved to Nashville, 1788; when Tennessee was made a separate territory he was appointed by Washington attorney for the new district, 1790; was a member of Congress from Tennessee, 1796-1797; United States Senator, 1797-1798; Justice of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, 1798-1804; repulsed the Creeks at Talladega, 1813, and at Emuckfau and Horseshoe Bend, 1814; captured Pensacola from the English, 1814; won a victory over the English at New Orleans, 1815; was in command of the war with the Seminoles, 1817-1818; became Governor of Florida Territory, 1821; was United States Senator from Tennessee, 1823-1825; was elected President by the Democratic Party, 1828, and was reëlected, 1832; instigated the "spoils system," in politics; vetoed a bill renewing the charter of the United States Bank; suppressed the nullification acts of South Carolina; died at the Hermitage, near Nashville, Tenn., June 8, 1845

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Jackson, Thomas Jonathan, called **Stonewall Jackson,** an American soldier: born at Clarksburg, Virginia (now West Virginia), January 21, 1824; graduated from West Point, 1846; served in the war against Mexico, being complimented for gallantry in a number of battles and given the brevet of captain for conduct in the battles of Contreras and Cherubusco and of major for conduct in the storming of Chapultepec; resigned from the army, 1852, and became Professor of Physics and Artillery instructor in the Virginia Military Institute; made colonel in the Confederate Army of Virginia, April 17, 1861; was soon made brigadier-general and given command of the Virginia Valley Brigade; won his sobriquet of "Stonewall" at the battle of Bull Run, 1861; was made major-general and placed in command of the Confederate forces in the Shenandoah Valley, September, 1861; was defeated by General Shields near Winchester, March 23, 1862; defeated General Banks at Winchester, May 25, 1862; fought an indecisive battle with General Frémont at Cross Keys, June 8, 1862; commanded a corps at the battles of Gaines' Mill, June 27, and at Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862; defeated General Banks at Cedar Mountain, Virginia, August 9, 1862; captured Harper's Ferry, September 15, 1862; was present at the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862; commanded the right wing at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862; was mortally wounded by his own men at the battle of Chancellorsville, May 2, 1863, and died near Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 10

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Jeanne d' Arc (Joan of Arc), called the Maid of Orleans and La Pucelle, a French heroine: born at Domrémy, Vosges, France, 112; was the daughter of poor but religious peasants; was devoted to the cause of the Orleanists, who upheld the claims of Charles VII as against Henry V of England; believed she had been divinely commanded to liberate France; was sent with a

small guard to Chinon, where Charles held his court; he put her in command of a body of troops, and in one week she had raised the siege of Orleans, 1429; gained the battles of Meun, Jargeau, Beaugency, and Patay; as a result Charles was crowned at Rheims; was prevailed upon to keep command of the army and was captured by the Burgundians, who handed her over to the English; after a pretence of a trial, she was burned in the market-place of Rouen, May 31, 1431

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Jefferson, Thomas, an American statesman and President of the United States, 1801–1809, called the Apostle of Liberty: born at Shadwell, Va., April 2, 1743; entered William and Mary College, where he distinguished himself in scholarship; studied law five years and was admitted to the bar, 1767; made a remarkable success in his profession; was a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses, 1769–1775 and 1776–1778, and of the Continental Congress, 1775–1776; was appointed chairman of the committee to draw up a declaration of independence and he drafted the "Declaration of American Independence;" was Governor of Virginia, 1779–1781; again in Congress, 1783–1784; United States minister to France, 1785–1789; was secretary of state, 1790–1793; Vice-President, 1797–1801, and President for two terms, 1801–1809; retired to Monticello, and died there, July 4, 1826

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Josephine (Marie Joseph Rose de Tascher de la Pagerie), Empress of the French: born at Trois Islets, Martinique, West Indies, June 24, 1763; married in France to the Vicomte de Beauharnais, 1779; was the mother of Eugène Beauharnais and of Hortense, the mother of Napoleon III; the vicomte was executed and she imprisoned by the

Jacobins, 1794; was released from prison by the efforts of Madame Tallien; married General Napoleon Bonaparte, 1796; was crowned empress, 1804; was divorced by Napoleon, 1809; retired to Malmaison, where she died May 29, 1814
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for the purpose of improving their methods of public instruction; returned to Lissa, 1648, and upon the burning of Lissa by the Poles, he retired to Amsterdam, where many of his works were written; died November 15, 1670

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Krüger, Stephanus Johannes Paulus, South African statesman, President of the South African Republic: born at Colesburg, Cape Colony, October 10, 1825; served in the Zulu wars and fought against the English at Bloomplaats, 1848; became subcommandant of the army, 1856, commandant, 1861, and was appointed head of the provisional government, 1881; elected president of the republic, 1883, 1888, 1893, and 1898; declared war against Great Britain, 1899, and played a prominent part in it; went to Europe afterwards; died July 14, 1904
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Louis (XIV) le Grand, King of France, 1643-1715: born at St. Germain en Laye, September 5 (16?), 1638; ascended the throne on the death of his father, Louis XIII, 1643; during his minority his mother, Anne of Austria, and Cardinal Mazarin governed the country; assumed the governing power himself after the death of Mazarin, 1661; appointed as minister of finance, Colbert, whose reforms increased the treasury receipts enormously while at the same time they promoted industry and economy; conferred the portfolio of war on Louvois, who transferred the army into the most perfect military organization in Europe; fought with Spain to support his claim to the Spanish Netherlands, 1667-1668; this war was ended by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, which gave to Louis a number of towns on the Belgian frontier; at war with Holland, which was supported by the Emperor, Spain, Brandenburg, and Sweden, 1672-1678; by the Peace of Nymwegen, 1678, he obtained the whole of Franche-Comté and Alsace; annexed Strassburg, 1681, and Luxembourg, 1684; revoked the Edict of Nantes, 1685; secretly married Madame Maintenon, 1685; Holland, Austria, Spain, Bavaria, and Savoy formed the League of Augsburg against him, 1686, and although he gained victory after victory he was obliged to give up all his conquests by the Peace of Ryswick, 1697; was involved in the War of Spanish Succession, 1701-1714, which was very disastrous both to Louis and to France; died at Versailles, France, September 1, 1715
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Louis XVI, King of France, 1774-1793, called The Martyr King and Monsieur Veto: born at Versailles, Au-

gust 23, 1754; married Marie Antoinette, 1770; when he succeeded his grandfather, 1774, the finances were in a very bad condition for which there were two remedies—a restriction of the expenses, which the queen and the court opposed, and taxing the privileged classes, which the Parliament opposed; hoping to find a third expedient, he summoned, 1789, the States-General, which had not met in 175 years; when the representatives of the Third Estate were refused a seat with the other estates, the Assembly was divided into factions; too late the king yielded to its demands, and the republic was declared, 1792; Louis, after a mock trial by the Convention, was guillotined at Paris, January 21, 1793

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short catechism, 1529; was engaged in conference with Zwingli at Marburg, October, 1529; published his translation of the whole Bible, 1534; continued incessantly active until the end of his life in the completion and revision of his translation of the Bible; died at Eisleben, February 18, 1546

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McClellan, George Brinton, an American soldier and scientist: born at Philadelphia, Penna., December 3, 1826; passed two years at the University of Pennsylvania; graduated from West Point, 1846, and was commissioned brevet second lieutenant of engineers; served in the Mexican War, 1846–1848, winning the brevets of first lieutenant and captain for gallantry; promoted first lieutenant of engineers, 1853, and captain of cavalry, 1855; was sent to Europe during the Crimean War to report on military systems; resigned from the army, 1857, and was engaged in railroad business from then until the outbreak of the Civil War, 1861; placed in command of the Department of the Ohio and commissioned major-general of the Ohio volunteers, April 23, 1861; made major-general in the regular army, May 14, 1861, by the President who ordered him to disperse the Confederate force occupying West Virginia; reported this task done, July 14, 1861; made commander of the Department of the Potomac, August 20, 1861; was general-in-chief of the army, November 1, 1861–March 11, 1862; directed the Peninsular Campaign; was in charge of the troops for the defense of the capital; was at the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, September 14–17, 1862; was succeeded by General Burnside, November 7, 1862; retired to New Jersey and took no further part in the war; was nominated for the Presidency by the Democratic Party, 1864, but was defeated by Lincoln; lived in Europe, 1865–1868; superintended the construction of the Stevens battery, 1868; was chief engineer of the department of docks of New York City, 1870–1872; was Governor of New Jersey, 1878–1881; died at Orange, N. J., October 29, 1885

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Macdonald, Sir James Ronald Leslie (1862——), English general and engineer: surveys for an African railway, **19**, 190; commands military escort of Thibetan mission, **5**, 298

Macdonald, Sir John Alexander, a Canadian statesman: born at Glasgow, Scotland, January 11, 1815; removed with his family to Kingston, Canada, 1820; was educated at the Royal Grammar School in Kingston; was admitted to the bar, 1836; represented Kingston in the Canada assembly from 1844 almost continuously until his death; became, Receiver-General, May 21, 1847, commissioner of crown lands, December 7, 1847, Attorney-General for Upper Canada, September 11, 1854, an office which he held except for a few days in 1858 until May, 1862; was again Attorney-General under the administration of Sir Étienne Tache, 1864–1867; contributed more than any other person in Canada toward the consummation of the Union, 1867; was prime minister, 1867–1873, 1878–1891; was one of the British commissioners who signed the Treaty of Washington, May 8, 1871; died at Ottawa, June 6, 1891

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McKinley, William, an American statesman: President of the United States, 1897–September 14, 1901; born at Niles, Ohio, January 29, 1843; educated at public schools, Poland Academy, and Allegheny College; taught in public schools; enlisted as a private in the 23d Ohio Volunteer Infantry, 1861; promoted commissary sergeant, 1862; second lieutenant, 1862; first lieutenant, 1863; captain, 1864; served on the staffs of Generals R. B. Hayes, George Cook, and Winfield S. Hancock; breveted major, U. S. volunteers by President Lincoln for gallantry in battle, March 13, 1865; detailed as acting assistant adjutant-general, first division, first army corps, until mustered out, July 26, 1865; studied law in Mahoning County, Ohio, and took a course in the Albany Law School, 1867; admitted to the Ohio bar, 1867, and settled in Canton, Ohio; was prosecuting attorney for Stark County, Ohio, 1869; member of Congress, 1876–1891, and as chairman of the Commission on Ways and Means reported the tariff bill of 1890, known as the McKinley Bill; elected Governor of Ohio, 1891, and re-elected, 1893; nominated and elected President of the United States, 1896; inaugurated, March 4, 1897; reëlected, 1900; shot by an assassin at Buffalo, September 6, 1901, and died September 14, 1901

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Madison, James, an American statesman: President of the United States, 1809–1817; born at Port Conway, Virginia, March 16, 1751; was educated by the parish minister and at the Princeton (N. J.) College, graduating from the latter place, 1771; represented Virginia in Congress, 1780–1783; was a member of the Constitutional Convention, 1787; was again a member of Congress from Virginia, 1789–1797; drew up the Virginia Resolutions, 1798; was Secretary of State, 1801–1809; was elected President of the United States by the Democratic Party, 1808, and reëlected, 1812; retired to Montpelier, Va., 1817, where he died, June 28, 1836

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Magellan, Ferdinand (Fernão de Magalhães), a Portuguese navigator: born at Saborosa, Portugal, about 1480; served in the East Indies, 1505–1512; fought with the Portuguese in Morocco, 1514; succeeded in interesting the Emperor Charles V in his schemes to find a western route to Asia, 1518; sailed from San Lucas, September 20, 1519; explored the coast of South America and traded with the Indians, 1519–1520; discovered and explored the strait which now bears his name, October 21–November 28, 1520; from the western end of this strait, he sailed first north, then northwest and west; discovered the Philippines, March 16, 1521; was killed in an attack on the natives of one of the islands, April 27, 1521

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Maria Theresa, Archduchess of Austria, Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, called The Mother of her Country: born in Vienna, May 13, 1717; was, 1723, declared sole heir of the house of Hapsburg by the Pragmatic Sanction of 1713; married Francis Stephen, Grand Duke of Tuscany, 1736; on the death of Charles VI, 1740, ascended the throne and appointed her husband co-regent but in spite of the Pragmatic Sanction claims to various parts of her domain were immediately raised and the War of the Austrian Succession followed; by the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748, she lost Parma and Piacenza to Spain and Silesia to Prussia while her husband was recognized as Emperor of Germany; was engaged in the Seven Years' War (1756–1763) against Prussia: on the death of Francis, 1765, associated her son Joseph with her as co-regent; participated in the partition of Poland, 1772; compelled Turkey to cede Bukowina, 1777; was responsible for many internal reforms; died at Vienna, November 29, 1780

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Marie Antoinette (Maria Antonia), Queen of France, the daughter of Maria Theresa and the Emperor Francis I of Germany, called Madame Veto: born at Vienna, November 2, 1755; was married to the Dauphin of France, afterwards Louis XVI, 1770; opposed all the revolutionary reforms; during the captivity of the royal family, she displayed great fortitude; when the Girondists fell from power, she was condemned to death and executed, October 16, 1793

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Marion, Francis, an American general of the Revolution: born in South Carolina, 1732; entered the army soon after the war had begun; helped to defend Sullivan's Island against the British, 1776; led a brigade in guerrilla warfare for more than three years and won many victories; escaped capture in spite of all efforts by the British generals to seize him; died on his plantation near Eutaw, S. C., February 29, 1795

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Sulla; gained the command of the Mithridatic war, but was forced by Sulla to take refuge in Italy; entered Rome during an absence of Sulla and caused the opposite party to be massacred; became consul, 86 B. C.; but died of fever the same year

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Marlborough, John Churchill, Duke of, an English general, called The Handsome Englishman: born at Ashe, in Devonshire, England, June 24, 1650; served in the army in Flanders, 1672–1677; returned to England and married Sarah Jennings; created Baron Churchill of Sandridge by James II, 1682; became major-general after helping to win the battle at Sedgemoor; went over to the side of William of Orange, and upon his accession was entitled Earl of Marlborough; commanded the English forces against the French, 1689, but on account of treasonable conduct, was imprisoned in the Tower; restored to his rank, 1696; was given command of the army in Holland, 1701; upon the accession of Anne became commander-in-chief; created Duke of Marlborough, 1702; with Prince Eugene, won the battles of Blenheim, Ramillies, and Oudenarde; when the Duchess of Marlborough lost the favor of Anne, he was dismissed from office, 1711; restored to his position by George I, 1714; died, June 16, 1722

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Modern Nimrod, The Modern Charlemagne, The Little Corporal, Corporal d' Espre, Corporal Violet, Father Violet, The Corsican Ogre, The Corsican Sesostris, The Man of Destiny, The Scourge of Europe, and The King of Fire: born at Ajaccio, Corsica, August 15, 1769; studied at military school of Brienne, 1779–1784, and at that of Paris, 1784–1785; given a lieutenant's commission in the French army, 1785; opposed the patriotic movement under Paoli in Corsica, 1793; commanded the artillery in the attack on Toulon, 1793; served in the army in Italy, 1794; was second in command in subduing the revolt of the sections in Paris, 1795; married Josephine de Beauharnais, March 9, 1795; defeated the Austrians in Italy at the battles of Montenotte, Millesimo and Dego, April, 1795; defeated the Sardinians at Ceva and Mondori and forced them to sign a treaty, April 29, 1795; expelled the Austrians from northern Italy, 1795–1797; invaded Styria, 1797; made an unsuccessful attempt to invade India viâ Egypt, 1798; undertook to subjugate Syria and stormed Jaffa, March 7, 1799; was repulsed at Acre, and retreated to Egypt; defeated the Turks at Aboukir, July 25, 1799; transferred the command of Egypt to Kléber, August 22, 1799, and returned to France; executed the coup d'état of Brumaire, whereby he abolished the Directory and made himself first consul to hold office for ten years; restored the French ascendency in Italy, 1800, and brought about the Peace of Luneville, 1801; concluded the Peace of Amiens with England, 1802; restored the Roman Catholic Church in France; erected a new university, established the Legion of Honor, and codified the laws; was made consul for life, August 2, 1802; was proclaimed hereditary Emperor of the French, May 18, 1804; and was crowned, December 2, 1804; was crowned King of Italy, May 26, 1805; his plans for an invasion of England were defeated by Nelson's victory at Trafalgar, October 21, 1805; invaded Austria, occupied Vienna, and defeated the Russians and Austrians at Austerlitz, December 2, 1805; brought about the erection of the Confederation of the Rhine, July 12, 1806; at war with a coalition composed of Prussia, Russia, and England, 1806–1807; issued the Berlin Decree, 1806, and the Milan Decree, 1807; seized Spain and Portugal, 1807–1808; defeated the English in Spain, 1808; was at war with Austria, 1809; divorced Josephine and married Maria Louisa of Austria, 1810; annexed the Papal States, 1809, and Holland, 1810; was at war with Russia, 1812, but after occupying Moscow was obliged to retreat; defeated the Prussians and Russians at Lutzen and Bautzen, 1813; waged war against a coalition of Russia, England, Sweden, Prussia, and Austria, 1813–1814; lost the decisive battles of Leipsic, Laon, and Arcis-sur-Aube and the allies entered Paris, March 31, 1814; abdicated at Fontainebleau, April 11, 1814, and received the Island of Elba as a sovereign principality, where he arrived May 4; encouraged by the quarrels which arose at the Congress of Vienna, Napoleon left Elba, February 26, 1815; landed at Cannes, March 1; entered Paris, March 20; contended against the allies, but was finally defeated at Waterloo, June 18, 1815; unsuccessfully attempted to escape to America and surrendered himself to the British at Rochefort, July 15; was taken as a prisoner of war to St. Helena, where he arrived October 16, 1815, and where he was detained until his death, May 5, 1821

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30, 1853; participated in the Crimean War, 1854–1856; conducted a campaign against Austria, 1859; waged war in Mexico, 1862–1867; declared war against Germany, July, 1870; was taken prisoner at Sedan, September 2, 1870; was imprisoned at Wilhemshöhe, near Cassel, 1870–1871; lived at Chiselhurst, near London, England, from 1870 until his death, January 9, 1873

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Emperor, 54–68 A. D.: born at Antium, Italy, December 15, 37 A. D.; adopted by his step-father, the Emperor Claudius, 50 A. D.; succeeded Claudius, 54 A. D., to the exclusion of Claudius's son Britannicus; caused Britannicus to be poisoned, 55; procured the assassination of his mother, 59; was accused of kindling the fire which destroyed a large part of Rome, 64, and to divert suspicion ordered a persecution of the Christians whom he accused of causing the conflagration; visited Greece, 66–68; overthrown by a revolt under Galba, 68; and committed suicide near Rome, June 9, 68 A. D.

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Penn, William, founder and first legislator of the State of Pennsylvania and one of the most illustrious of Christian philanthropists; was born in London, October 14, 1644; son of Admiral Sir William Penn; at an early age he was sent to Chigwell School, in Essex; while there, before he was eleven years old, his mind was deeply impressed with the importance of religion; when about fifteen he was sent to Christ Church, Oxford, where he met Thomas Loe and he was converted to Quakerism and shortly after expelled from the university; his father sent him on travels in Holland and France and on his return in 1666 he was ordered to manage the estates of the family in the county of Cork, Ireland; while in Cork he again met Loe, was imprisoned for attending a Quaker meeting and although soon liberated he had to leave Ireland; on his return to London he began to preach and to work in different ways for the society to which he belonged and in 1668 was thrown into the Tower, but by the interference of the Duke of York he obtained his freedom; Penn's father died in 1670 leaving his estates and property to his son; in 1671 he was again imprisoned for preaching; having been liberated he made a tour to Holland and Germany and on his return in 1672 he married Gulielma Marie Springett; Penn inherited from his father a claim against the government for 16,000l. and in 1680 he obtained from the king, in payment of that claim, an extensive tract of land west of the Delaware River and north of Maryland and called Pennsylvania; in 1682 Penn sailed for America; in 1684 he returned to England intent on bettering the social position of the Quakers, in which plan he partly succeeded; during the reign of James II he was suspected of being implicated in certain disgraceful measures of the king; after the overthrow of James he was twice accused of entertaining treasonable communication with the exiled king and he was deprived of his title to the Pennsylvania government; was acquitted in 1693, and the title restored in 1694; after the death of his first wife in 1693, he married (1695) Hannah Callowhill and went for second time (1699) to Pennsylvania where he stayed till 1701; the mismanagement and villainy of his agent had brought him to the verge of bankruptcy, and he was thrown into the Fleet for some time in 1708; died at Ruscombe, in Berkshire, July 30, 1718

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Pericles, an Athenian statesman and orator: born at Athens about 495 B. C.; studied various arts and sciences; about 470 B. C., began his public career as leader of the democratic party, gained popularity by a law that the people should enjoy theatrical amusements at the public expense; in 461 B. C. he used his influence to procure the ostracism of Cimon, the leader of the aristocratic party; displayed courage at battle of Tanagra in 457 and proposed the decree that Cimon should be recalled from exile; in 444 B. C. directed the government with undisputed supremacy; commanded in the Samian war; expended the public money in the erection of temples and monuments; under his administration Athens became an imperial state, the Peloponnesian war took place, and during the second year of the war a great plague raged at Athens; the people became so demoralized that they deprived Pericles of command and punished him with a fine; he had recovered his influence a short time when he died in the autumn of 429 B. C.

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Perovskaya, Sophia (d. 1881), Russian female conspirator: execution of, **15**, 339

Perpenna, Marcus Vento (1st century B. C.), Roman commander: joins Sertorius in Spain, **8**, 21; conspires against Sertorius, 21

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Perry, John (ca. 1670–1733), an English engineer: quoted on Peter the Great, **15**, 26, 33

Perry, Matthew Calbraith, an American naval officer, called Japanese Perry: born at Newport, R. I., April 10, 1794; was a brother of Commodore Perry; served in the Mexican war of 1847, and in 1852 commanded the expedition to Japan, which opened the way to intercourse between the United States and Japan; died in New York, March 4, 1858

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Perry, Oliver Hazard, an American naval officer: born at Newport, Rhode Island, August 23, 1785; entered the navy as midshipman April 7, 1799; cruised with his father in the West Indies, 1799–1800; in war against Tripoli, 1804–1805; became lieutenant, January 15, 1807; on September 13, 1813, as commander of a squadron on Lake Erie he defeated the British under Commodore Barclay; for this victory was made captain and received from Congress a gold medal; coöperated with General Harrison at Detroit and at the battle of the Thames, October 5, 1813; having been appointed commander of a squadron bound for the coast of Colombia he died of yellow fever at Port Spain, on the island of Trinidad, August 23, 1819; his remains were removed to Newport in a ship of war by order of Congress, and buried in that city on December 4, 1826

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Pestalozzi, Johann Heinrich, Swiss teacher and educational reformer: born at Zurich, Switzerland, January 12, 1746; received a liberal education and became a cultivator of the soil, but in this occupation was not successful; in 1798 he opened a school for orphans at Stanz; driven from Stanz by the Austrians in 1799, he removed to Burgdorf, where his school prospered; in 1804 he removed to Yoerdun; he was distinguished for energy, philanthropy, and originality, but was deficient in practical ability to manage a large institution; died at Brugg, February 17, 1827

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Peter (I) Alexeievitch, surnamed **The Great**, Emperor of Russia, 1682–1725: born at Moscow, June 9, 1672; reigned conjointly with his brother Ivan, 1682–1696; was under the regency of his sister Sophia, 1682–1689; captured Azoff from the Turks, 1696; traveled in Germany, the Netherlands, England, and Austria, 1696–1697; suppressed a rebellion of the strelitz, 1698; took part with Poland and Denmark in a war against Sweden, 1700–1721; concluded the Treaty of Pruth with the Turks, 1711; by the Peace of Mystadt, concluded with Sweden, 1721, obtained Livonia, Esthonia, Ingermanland, and part of Karelia; founded St. Petersburg, 1703; waged a successful war against Persia, 1722–1723; died at St. Petersburg, February 8, 1725

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Peter (III) Feodorovitch (1728–1762), Emperor of Russia, 1762: sketch of, **15**, 139; accession of, **9**, 247; reign of, **15**, 152; withdraws from the Austrian alliance, **17**, 244; his relations with Frederick the Great, **18**, 334, 343; his relations with Denmark, **16**, 240; abdication of, **15**, 157; assassination of, 158; reinterment of, 201

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Peter, Long (early 16th century), a Dutch pirate: sketch of, **13**, 52

Peter de Vinea (13th century), an Austrian chancellor: writes a pamphlet against Frederick the Fighter, **17**, 94

Peter des Roches: see **Roches, Peter des**

Peter I Island, a small island in the Antarctic regions: discovered, **16**, 333

Peter of Amiens: see **Peter the Hermit**

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Peter the Hermit (ca. 1050–1115), one of the leading preachers of the first Crusade: leads the Crusaders, **9**, 70, **11**, 87, **18**, 138

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Pétion de Villeneuve, Jerome (1753–1794), a French revolutionist: elected member of the States-General, **10**, 39; denounces the banquets of the guards, 94; escorts Louis XVI back to Paris, 138; addresses the populace, **9**, 274; suspended, **10**, 184; attacked by Robespierre and Marat, **9**, 284, **10**, 254; death of, **9**, 280

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Petrarch, Francesco, an Italian poet: born at Arezzo, in Tuscany, July 20, 1304; his parents were in exile at time of his birth, but removed to Avignon in 1313; he studied law at Montpelier, 1318–1322, then at Bologna, 1323; was in love with Laura de Sade, wife of Hugh de Sade and his love for her deeply affected his whole spiritual life; about 1335 he visited Rome, also traveled in France, Germany, and Spain; founded the library of Saint Mark at Venice; in 1336 he retired to Vaucluse where he passed several years in solitude; in 1340 he accepted an invitation from the Roman senate to come to Rome and receive the laurel crown of poetry; was crowned at the capitol in 1341; exerted his eloquence to induce successive Popes to transfer the papal court from Avignon to Rome; he became archdeacon of Parma and canon of several cathedrals; between 1350 and 1360 he resided at the court of Visconti retired to Arquà for the restoration of his health, 1370; was found dead in his library at Arquà, July 19, 1374

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Philip (II) Augustus (1165–1223), King of France, 1180–1223, called The Magnanimous: crowned, **9**, 74; reign of, 75; persecutes the Jews, **1**, 419; in the Third Crusade, **11**, 110; **18**, 155; his dispute with Knud, **16**, 84; defeats John of England and Otto IV of Germany, **18**, 160; aids sons of Henry II of England, **11**, 110; supports claims of Arthur to English throne, 121; prepares to invade England, 124; wins battle of Bouvines, **11**, 126, **13**, 29

Philip (III) the Bold (1245–1285), King of France, 1270–1285, called The False Coiner: reign of, **9**, 84; at war with Aragon, **4**, 258; declares war on Alfonso X of Leon, **8**, 154; grants protection to Jeanne of Navarre, 207

Philip (IV) the Fair (1268–1314), King of France, 1285–1314: reign of, **9**, 86; corresponds with Arghun, **5**, 335; his crusade against Pedro III of Aragon, **8**, 246; his alliance with Albert I of Germany, **18**, 183; makes treaty with Scotland, **11**, 148; forms alliance with John Balliol, **12**, 273; concludes a truce with Eduard I of England, **11**, 150; influences Lewis of Bavaria, **18**, 190

Philip V (ca. 1293–1322), King of France, 1316–1322: reign of, **9**, 90; aspires to Spanish throne, **23**, 160

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Philip II, King of Macedonia, 359–336 B. C.: born at Pella, 382 B. C.; in his youth he passed several years at Thebes as a hostage; succeeded his brother Perdiccas in 359 and married Olympias, a daughter of the King of Epirus; during the Social War, which began 358 B. C., extended his dominions by the capture of Amphipolis, Potidea, and Pydna from the Athenians; availed himself of another civil war, called the Sacred war, to pursue his projects against the independence of the Grecian states, and became the ally of the Thebans against the Phocians and Athenians; in 349 B. C., besieged Olynthus with success and made a treaty of peace with Athens; the continued aggressions of Philip again involved him in a war with the Athenians; the decisive battle of Chaeroneia when Philip, commanding in person, defeated the allies, 338 B. C., rendered him master of Greece; called a congress of deputies, from the Greek States, who resolved to unite in an aggressive war against Persia and appointed Philip commander-in-chief; he was assassinated in 336 B. C. at the celebration of a marriage between his daughter Cleopatra and the King of Epirus by Pausanias, a soldier of his own body guard

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Polk, James Knox, eleventh President of the United States: born in Mecklenburg Co., North Carolina, November 2, 1795; moved to Tennessee in 1806 with his father; graduated at the University of North Carolina, 1816; studied law in Nashville, and was admitted to the bar, 1830; was elected a member of Congress from Tennessee in 1825 and at several succeeding elections; in 1835 chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives by the Democrats: was Speaker of the 25th Congress (1837–1838); in 1839 was elected Governor of Tennessee for two years; at election of 1841 was defeated by the Whig candidate for Governor; in 1844 was elected President of the United States; the annexation of Texas to the Union (1845) involved the country in a war with Mexico which began May, 1846, and after several victories, the army of the United States under General Scott took the city of Mexico in September, 1847; the boundary line of Oregon was settled during his administration; retired from office in March, 1849, and died at Nashville, Tennessee, June 15, 1849

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Polo, Marco, an Italian traveler and author: born in Venice, 1254; accompanied his father and uncle, two merchants of noble rank, on a land journey to China, leaving Venice, 1271, and arriving at Shangtu, 1275; was in the service of the Chinese emperor, 1275–1292; journeyed from China to Venice, via Sumatra, India, and Persia, 1292–1295; was taken prisoner at the battle of Curzola between the Venetians and the Genoese (1298) and detained at Genoa over a year; while a prisoner, dictated in French to a fellow captive an account of his travels; died at Venice, 1324

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tion until 1806; opposed the election of Madison and the War of 1812; defeated in election of 1813, but again elected, 1814; opposed the Missouri Compromise; visited England, 1822 and 1824; in United States Senate, 1825–1827; had a duel with Henry Clay, April 8, 1826; supported Jackson in the election of 1828; appointed minister to Russia, 1830; but spent most of his time in London, returning, 1831; again elected to Congress, 1832; died in Philadelphia, June 24, 1833

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Richard (I) Cœur de Lion, King of England, 1189–1199, called Dickon of the Broom: born at Oxford, England, September 8, 1157; was invested with the Duchy of Aquitaine, 1169; joined his brother Henry and Louis of France in a revolt against his father, 1173; became heir-apparent on the death of Prince Henry, 1183; was again in revolt against his father, 1189; succeeded to the English throne, the Duchy of Normandy, and the County of Anjou, 1189; joined the Third Crusade, 1190; conquered Cyprus and married Berengaria, Princess of Navarre, at Cyprus, 1191; was at the siege of Acre, and defeated the Saracens at Arsuf, 1191; having concluded a truce with Saladin for three years, three months, three weeks, three days, he sailed homeward, October, 1192, but was wrecked on the coast of Istria; attempting to pass through Germany in disguise, he was arrested by Leopold of Austria, confined in a dungeon, and subjected to many insults until February, 1194, when he obtained his liberty by paying a large ransom; was mortally wounded by an arrow at the siege of the castle of one of his vassals near Limoges, March, 1199; died, April 6, 1199

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Richard III, King of England, 1483–1485, son of Richard, Duke of York and brother of Edward IV, was known as the Duke of Gloucester until his accession: was born at Fotheringay Castle in Northamptonshire, October 2, 1452; took part in battle of Tewkesbury, 1471; in 1472 married Lady Anne Nevil, daughter of the Earl of Warwick; about the end of June, 1483, he

openly usurped the royal power; soon after he ordered Edward V and his brother to be put to death in the Tower; was slain in the battle of Bosworth by the Earl of Richmond (afterward Henry VII), August 22, 1485

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Richard the Marshal (d. 1234), Earl Pembroke: leader of the barons against Henry III, **11**, 131

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Richardson, William Alexander (19th century), American statesman: chairman of Committee on Territories, **24**, 637

Riché, Jean Baptiste (ca. 1780–1847), President of Hayti: made ruler of Hayti, **22**, 499

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Richelieu, Armand Jean du Plessis, Cardinal and Duke of, French statesman: born at Paris, France, September, 1585; studied at the College of Navarre; in 1607 was consecrated at Rome as bishop; appointed almoner to the queen-regnant, 1614; secretary of state, 1616; acted as mediator between the king and his mother and was rewarded with the cardinal's hat, 1622; reëntered the council of state and soon after was made prime minister; he founded and endowed the French Academy, 1635; declared war against Spain and succeeded in separating Portugal from Spain, 1640; died in his palace, December 4, 1642

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Riel, Louis (1844–1885), Canadian rebel leader: leads rebellions of French half-breeds, **20**, 169, 173

Rienzi (Rienzo), Cola di, Italian political reformer: born in Rome about 1313; received a liberal education; about 1340 anarchy prevailed in Rome and Rienzi went to Avignon in 1342 to persuade the pope to return to Rome; in 1347, by popular favor, he obtained power, with the title of tribune and made some reforms; about the end of 1347 he was driven out of Rome; having passed seven years in Germany as a fugitive, he was arrested and taken to Avignon in 1352; in 1354 he was sent to Rome with the title of senator, by the Pope, who proposed to use the talents and influence of Rienzi for the restoration of order in that capital; the nobles never acknowledged his government and he was killed by a crowd on the Capitol stairs, October 8, 1354

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Robert (I) Bruce, King of Scotland, 1306–1329, called King Hob and The Joshua of Scotland: born March 21 or July 11, 1274; as Earl of Carrick, swore fealty to Edward I of England, 1296, but soon joined the Scottish leaders who were fighting for the independence of Scotland; made peace with Edward I and became one of the four regents of Scotland, 1299; quarreled with and killed the Red Comyn, 1305; crowned at Scone, March, 1306; was defeated and escaped to Ireland, 1306; defeated the English at Loudon Hill, 1307; continued the war against Edward II of England whom he finally defeated at the battle of Bannockburn, June 24, 1314; invaded England, 1318; concluded a truce with England, 1323; was recognized as independent King of Scotland by England in the Treaty of Northampton, 1328; died June 7, 1329
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Robert of Bellême (early 12th century), a Norman baron: revolts against Henry I, **11**, 89; imprisoned, 89

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Robert of Mowbray (early 12th century), Earl of Northumberland: rebels against William Rufus, **11**, 86

Roberts, Frederick Sleigh, Earl of Kandahar, Pretoria, and Waterford, an English field-marshal: born at Cawnpur, India, September 30, 1832; was educated at Eton, Sandhurst, Addiscombe, and Oxford; made second lieutenant of Bengal Artillery, December 12, 1851; lieutenant, June 3, 1857; captain, November 12, 1860; brevet major, November 13, 1860; brevet lieutenant colonel, August 15, 1868; brevet colonel, January 30, 1875; major-general, December 31, 1878; lieutenant-general, July 26, 1883; general, November 28, 1890; field-marshal, May 25, 1895; served in the Indian Mutiny, 1857; in Abyssinian Expedition, 1867–1868; Lushai Expedition, 1871–1872; commanded Kuram Field Force, November, 1878–September, 1879; commanded Kabul Field Force, September, 1879–April, 1880; commanded Kabul-Kandahar Field Force, August to September, 1880; commanded in southern Afghanistan, September to October, 1880; commander-in-chief (Madras), November, 1881–August, 1885; commander-in-chief in India, November, 1885–April, 1893; commander in Ireland, 1895–1899; commander-in-chief, South Africa, 1899–1900; relieved Kimberley, February, 1900; took commandant Cronje and Western Army prisoners, February 27, 1900; received thanks of both Houses of Parliament, 1902; commander-in-chief of British army, 1901–1904; lives, London, England

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Roosevelt, Theodore, twenty-sixth President of the United States: born in New York, October 27, 1858; prepared for college in private schools and graduated at Harvard in 1880; became a member of the New York Assembly in 1882; he was nominated for mayor of New York City in 1886, served as civil service commissioner, 1889–1895; president of New York police board, 1895–1897; assistant Secretary of the Navy, 1897–1898; resigned to take part in war in Cuba as lieutenant colonel and colonel of the First United States Cavalry Volunteers, usually known as the Rough Riders; in 1899 he was elected Governor of New York; in 1900 was elected Vice-President of the United States; succeeded as President on the assassination of President McKinley in September, 1901; in 1904 he was unanimously renominated by the Republican convention and was elected; is the author of valuable works on history and biography

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Schley, Winfield Scott, an American naval officer: born at Frederick, Maryland, October 9, 1839; graduated at the Naval Academy in 1860; served in the Gulf Squadron in the Civil War, and in 1871, as lieutenant-commander took part in the attack on the Salu River forts in Korea; in 1884, commanded the Greely relief expedition and rescued Lieutenant Greely and six companions at Cape Sabine, Greenland; was captain of the "Baltimore" at Valparaiso, Chili, in 1891; in the same year, carried Captain Ericsson's body to Sweden, receiving a gold medal from the king of that country; was made commodore, February, 1898, and commanded the Flying Squadron in Cuban waters during the war with Spain; commanded the blockading fleet at the destruction of the Spanish fleet off Santiago, July 3, 1898; was promoted rear admiral in August, 1898

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Scipio Aemilianus Africanus Minor, Publius Cornelius, a Roman general: born about 185 B. C.; he was liberally educated and was well versed in Greek literature and philosophy; in 168 B. C., fought at the battle of Pydna; formed an intimate friendship with the historian Polybius; as military tribune he went to Spain in 151 B. C., and killed a gigantic Spanish chief; in the third Punic War, which began about 149, he displayed great military ability in Africa; returned to Rome in 148; was elected consul for, 147; became censor with Lucius Mummius in 142; endeavored to restrain the growing love of luxury of the Romans and to maintain the simple habits and austere virtues of their ancestors; but in this he was not successful; having been elected consul in 134 B. C., obtained the chief command in Spain; was an inflexible supporter of the aristocratic party and approved the execution of Tiberius Gracchus, but lost his popularity by his course in this affair; was found dead in his bed in 129 B. C.; although the public

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Scipio Africanus Major, Publius Cornelius, a Roman general: born in 235 or 234 B. C.; fought at the battle of the Ticino, and rescued his wounded father there, in 218 B. C.; in 216, as military tribune, took part in the battle of Cannae; was elected aedile in 212 B. C., and appointed commander-in-chief of the army in Spain in 210; was successful in several campaigns and became master of nearly all Spain; having completed the conquest of Spain, in 206 B. C., returned to Rome and was elected consul for 205, although under the legal age; was refused an army to carry the war into Africa, so he raised an army of volunteers, invaded Africa in 204, and was joined by King Massinissa; was successful in several battles; in October, 202, Scipio defeated Hannibal in the memorable battle of Zama, which decided the fate of Carthage; on his return to Rome, in 201, was received with great enthusiasm and obtained the surname of Africanus; the people proposed to make him dictator for life, but he declined the honor; he was chosen censor in 199, and consul in 194 B. C.; about 187 B. C. was publicly accused of receiving bribes from Antiochus; was prosecuted and made a speech in his defense, which was partially successful, as his enemies and judges abandoned the case; deeply affected by the ingratitude of the people he left Rome and died at Liternum in 183 B. C.

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Scott, Winfield, an American general: was born near Petersburg, Virginia, June 13, 1786; studied law at William and Mary College and was admitted to the bar, 1806; in 1807 he became a volunteer in a troop of horse, called out under the proclamation which President Jefferson issued; was then appointed a captain of artillery; in 1809 was ordered to New Orleans to join the army under General Wilkinson; having indiscreetly censured the conduct of his general and even intimated his complicity with the treason of Burr, Scott was tried by a court-martial and sentenced to be suspended for one year; he spent the year of his suspension in studying and laid the foundation of his thorough acquaintance with Military Science; at the outbreak of the War of 1812, he was made a lieutenant-colonel and ordered to the Canada frontier; succeeded Colonel Van Renselaer as chief commander of the American troops; in 1813, joined General Dearborn's army as adjutant-general; distinguished himself at Fort George in May, 1813; was taken prisoner at Queenstown; was made brigadier-general, 1814; was at the capture of Fort Erie, July 3, 1814, and at the battle of Lundy's Lane, July 25, 1814; for his services was raised to the rank of major-general and received a gold medal from President Monroe; declined the offer of secretary of war; in 1832, the nullification difficulties began in South Carolina and General Scott was sent by President Jackson to take measures to prevent, or, if need be to quell the threatened insurrection and he was successful; on the death of General Macomb in June, 1841, Scott succeeded to position of commander-in-chief of the army of the United States; in the war with Mexico, Scott was in chief command of the army in Mexico, and was successful in all engagements; in 1852, Scott was nominated by the Whig party as candidate for Presidency; in 1855 the honorary rank of lieutenant-general was conferred upon Scott; in 1861, Scott resigned his active duties in Washington and retired to private life; died at West Point, May 29, 1866

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Seward, William Henry, an American statesman: born at Florida, Orange Co., New York, May 16, 1801; was educated at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., which he entered in 1816; taught school in one of the southern States for six months in 1819 and returned to Union College in 1820; was admitted to the bar in 1822; became a resident of Auburn, N. Y., in 1823; acquired a high reputation as a lawyer and in criminal trials acted almost exclusively as counsel for the defendant; in 1828 he was president of the State Convention which favored the reëlection of John Quincy Adams to the Presidential chair; joined the Anti-Masonic party by which he was elected to the Senate of New York in 1830, by a large majority; in 1832 he made a speech in favor of the United States Bank, became leader of the opposition party in his own State and a supporter of the national party which afterwards was named Whig; in 1833 he crossed the Atlantic and made a tour through Great Britain, Ireland, Holland, Germany, and France; published some observations on those countries in a series of letters; was nominated as the Whig candidate for Governor of New York in 1834, but was defeated; in 1838 elected Governor of the State; supported General Harrison for President in 1840 and at that time was reëlected for Governor for two years; declined to be a candidate in 1842, and resumed the practice of law; in the Presidential election of 1844 he was an active supporter of Henry Clay, and opposed the annexation of Texas to the United States; in 1848, advocated the nomination and election of Taylor to the Presidency; in 1849 was elected by the State legislature to the Senate of the

United States; soon became an intimate friend and favorite counsellor of President Taylor; in March, 1850, made a speech in favor of the admission of California into the Union; in 1852 voted for Scott, Whig candidate for President, and was one of the chief founders of the Republican party; reëlected a Senator of the United States in 1855; visited Europe a second time in 1859; was appointed Secretary of State in March, 1861; made a tour around the world, 1870–1871; died at Auburn, N. Y., October 1, 1872

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Shakespeare, William, English poet and dramatist: was born at Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire, England, in April (probably on the 23rd), 1564; of his childhood after his christening, which took place on April 26, and his early youth we know absolutely nothing; married in his nineteenth year Anne Hathaway; appears soon after his marriage to have gone to London, where he followed the profession of an actor; tradition says he fled from Warwickshire in consequence of having been detected in deer-stealing; it is not known when he first began to write plays or which he wrote first; his first published play appeared in 1594; passed, it is said, the last years of his life in his native Stratford in honor and affluence; died at Stratford, April 23, 1616
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Sheremetiev (Sheremetrev, Scheremetjev), Count Boris Petrovitch (1652–1719), Russian soldier: his campaign against Turkey, **15,** 32; travels of, 36; his campaigns against Sweden, 39; at battle of the Pruth, **14,** 279; becomes hostage to Turkey, 282

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Sheridan, Philip Henry, an American general: born at Albany, N. Y., March 6, 1831; graduated at West Point, 1853; served several years in Oregon; promoted captain at the outbreak of the Civil War, 1861; appointed quartermaster of the army in the southwest, December, 1861, and was quartermaster under Halleck during the advance on Corinth, 1862; was appointed colonel of cavalry, May 22, 1862, and brigadier-general of volunteers, July 1, 1862; was division commander at the battle of Perryville, October 8, 1862, and at Murfreesboro, December 31, 1862–January 2, 1863; appointed major-general of volunteers, December 31, 1862; served at Chickamauga and at Missionary Ridge, 1863; became commander of the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac, April, 1864; was in the battle of the Wilderness, May 5-6, 1864; was assigned to the command of the Middle Military Division, August 7, 1864; attacked Early on the 19th near Winchester, defeated him and took several thousand prisoners; was also victorious at Fisher's Hill on the 20th; soon after this battle was appointed a brigadier-general in the regular army; after being successful at Cedar Creek and Strasburg on October 19, was appointed a major-general of the regular army, November, 1864; on February 27, 1865, starting out with 10,000 cavalry, destroyed the Virginia Central Railroad, The James River Canal and was successful at the battle of Waynesboro; rejoined Grant before Petersburg, March 27; commanded at the battle of Five Forks, March 31–April 1; pursued Lee's army, which was retreating from Richmond and Petersburg, attacked it near Sailor's Creek on April 6 and took about 6000 prisoners; in 1867 was appointed commander of the Fifth Military District, comprising Louisiana and Texas, but incurring the displeasure of President Johnson, was removed and ordered to take command of the Department of the Missouri; during the Franco-German war (1870–1871), visited Europe and was entertained with distinguished consideration at the headquarters of the German army; in March, 1869, was raised to the rank of lieutenant-general; in 1883 succeeded General Sherman as commander-in-chief; received the rank of general from Congress, June 1, 1888; died at Nonquitt, Mass., August 5, 1888

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Sheriff, the chief civil officer charged with administering justice within a

county, under direction of the courts or of the crown or other executive head of the state: origin and duties of, **11**, 53

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Sherman, John (1823–1900), an American statesman and financier: in contest for Speaker of the House, **24**, 677; Secretary of the Treasury, 916; prepares for resumption of specie-payments, 922; Presidential nominee, 926; nominated by Garfield, 928; loses Presidential nomination to Garfield, 929; candidate for Presidential nomination, 965; prepares Anti-trust Act, 971; the fur seal controversy, 1020

Sherman, Roger (1721–1793), an American patriot: delegate to first Continental Congress, **23**, 223; member of committee to draft a declaration of independence, 240; in Constitutional Convention, 324; in first Congress, 342

Sherman, William Tecumseh, an American general: born at Lancaster, Ohio, February 8, 1820; after the death of his father, which occurred in 1829, was adopted as a son by Thomas Ewing, through whose influence he was admitted into the military academy of West Point in 1836; graduated from there, June, 1840, standing sixth in the order of general merit among a class of forty; immediately after his graduation was appointed second lieutenant in the artillery and ordered to Florida; became first lieutenant, January, 1842, a few months after which his company was stationed at Fort Moultrie near Charleston; went with his company to California by sea in 1846, returned to the Atlantic States in 1850, and in May, 1850, married Ellen Ewing, a daughter of Thomas Ewing; in 1851 obtained the rank of captain and in 1853 resigned his commission in the army and engaged in the business of banker at San Francisco, in the early part of 1860 he accepted position of superintendent of a new military academy founded by the State of Louisiana; resigned his office in January, 1861; in March he went to Washington and endeavored in vain to convince the authorities, who were then unable to realize the greatness of the crisis, of the necessity of preparing for war on a large scale; received a commission as colonel of the thirteenth regiment of infantry in June, 1861, and commanded a brigade at the battle of Bull Run, July 21; on August 3, was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers; in March, 1862, obtained command of the fifth division of Grant's army of the Tennessee; he displayed great coolness, energy, and skill in the battle of Shiloh on April 6–7, 1862; he received a commission as major-general and his division took a prominent part in the siege of Corinth, which the enemy evacuated on May 29; appointed commander of the military post of Memphis, July, 1862; was in the campaign against Vicksburg; was appointed commander of the department of the Tennessee, October, 1863, and moving his army by rapid marches, joined the army of Grant at Chattanooga, about November 15; occupied Missionary Ridge on the 24th; rendered important services at the battle of Chattanooga; moved his army to the relief of Burnside at Knoxville; returned to Chattanooga and thence to Memphis, arriving January, 1864; marched from Vicksburg, destroying railroads and entered Meridian about February 14; after destroying depots and arsenals at Meridian, returned to Vicksburg; in 1864 was appointed to the command of the Military Division of the Mississippi; on May 6

moved from Chattanooga against General Joseph E. Johnston in Dalton, Georgia; after several battles in which Sherman was successful, General Hood, who had succeeded Johnston, attacked Sherman near Atlanta and was repulsed with great loss; in August, 1864, Sherman was appointed a major-general in the regular army; leaving Atlanta in ruins, Sherman began his famous march to the sea, November 14, with about 65,000 men, and arrived safe, December 10; he left Savannah on January 15, 1865, marched northward, and took Columbia on February 17. After being successful in several smaller battles he entered Raleigh on the 13th, had an interview with Johnston on the 17th and agreed with him on a basis of peace, which was disapproved by the President and cabinet; on April 26, Johnston surrendered his army and the war ended. Sherman was appointed lieutenant-general in place of Grant, promoted, 1866; he was nominated general by brevet in February, 1868, by President Johnson, but declined; succeeded Grant (when Grant became President) in March, 1869, as general and commander-in-chief of the army, but retired from the command in the fall of 1883; went to St. Louis, but later removed to New York, where he died February 14, 1891

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Smith, Adam (1723–1790), Scottish philosopher and political economist: publishes his "Wealth of Nations," **18**, 345, **23**, 201; writings of, **20**, 134

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American statesman: in first Congress, **23**, 342

Smith, Caleb (19th century), American statesman: Lincoln's Secretary of the Interior, **24**, 708

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Smith, Charles Ferguson (1806–1862), American general: at siege of Fort Donelson, **24**, 744

Smith, Edmund Kirby (1825–1893), American general: in the Mexican War, **22**, 364; at battle of Bull Run, **24**, 735; surrenders the forces of the West, 814

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Smith, Jacob Hurd (1840-1918), American general: court-martialed, **24**, 1043

Smith, John (1579–1631), English explorer and historian: sketch of, **23**, 58; explores coast of New England, 86

Smith, Joseph (1805–1844), American religious leader: founder of Mormonism, **24**, 982

Smith, Maxwell J. (living), wireless telegraph expert: member of the Wellman Expedition, **16**, 341

Smith, Persifor F. (19th century), American military officer: in the Mexican War, **22**, 345

Smith (Smythe), Sir Thomas (ca. 1558–1625), governor of the English East India Company: administration of, **5**, 158; appointed councilor, **23**, 57

Smith, William (19th century), English whaler: his discoveries in the Antarctic, **16**, 333

Smith, Sir William Sidney, often called **Sir Sidney Smith,** an English admiral: born at Westminster, July 21, 1764; entered the navy at the age of eleven; won a lieutenancy in the battle off Cape St. Vincent, January, 1780; advised the King of Sweden in his war with Russia, 1788–1790; joined Lord Hood at Toulon, 1793; was captured by the French 1796, and sent to Paris, but escaped in 1798; was sent to Constantinople as plenipotentiary, 1798; went to the relief of St. Jean d'Acre and compelled Napoleon to raise the siege, 1799; was at the battle of Aboukir, 1799; was member of Parliament for Rochester, 1802; was sent to Sicily and Naples on secret service, 1805; joined Sir John Duckworth against the Turks, 1807, and destroyed the French fleet at Abydos, February 7, 1807; died at Paris, May 26, 1840

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Socotra: see **Sokotra**

Socrates, a Greek philosopher: born at Athens about 470 B. C.; at first followed the profession of his father, a sculptor, but soon devoted himself entirely to the pursuit of philosophy; served as soldier during the Peloponnesian War and was present at Potidaea (431), Delium (424), and Amphipolis (422); was president of the prytanes, 406, and opposed the Thirty Tyrants; was accused of impiety and of corrupting the Athenian youth, 399; defended himself in a famous speech, which enraged his judges and he was condemned; drank the poisonous hemlock in prison, surrounded by his disciples
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Sokotra (Socotra), Island of, an island in the Indian Ocean: annexed by England, 5, 255, 19, 85, 20, 252

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Soliman, Pasha (16th century), a Turkish admiral: besieges Diu, **8**, 435

Soliman: see **Solyman** or **Suleiman**

Solis, Juan Diaz, de (ca. 1470–1516), a Spanish navigator: traces the coasts of Central America, **21**, 16; explores the bay of Rio de Janeiro, 17

Sollium, Greece: retained by Athens, **2**, 317

Solomon, King of Israel, 993–953 B. C.: was a son of King David and Bathsheba; was born about 1033 B. C. and succeeded his father in 1015; formed an alliance with Pharaoh, King of Egypt, whose daughter he married; soon after his accession, began to build the magnificent temple which bore his name; founded the city of Tadmor or Palmyra; in his reign the Jewish kingdom rose to its highest prosperity and greatest power; he wrote, or compiled, the collections of Proverbs which form one of the canonical books of the Bible; also the Book of Ecclesiastes, and the Book of Canticles; died 953 B. C., after a reign of forty years, and was succeeded by his son Rehoboam

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Solon, an Athenian legislator, born in the island of Salamis about 638 B. C.: was a son of Execestides and a descendant of Codrus; in his youth he was a merchant and visited foreign countries; he gained distinction by his poetical talents in the early part of his life and fragments of his poetry are still extant and highly prized; first recorded public service of Solon was his successful expedition to Salamis, which he recovered from the Megarians; in 594 B. C. he was elected archon; he relieved debtors by a reduction of the rate of interest and cancelled debts and liberated lands from mortgage; he refused to make himself King of Athens; repealed the laws of Draco, except those made for the punishment of murder; he established the council, or court, of the Areopagus, and he remodelled the political constitution; ordained that new measures should be first considered in the senate, and if approved by that body, be proposed to the popular assembly, which had power to adopt or reject them; after finishing his legislative task he obtained leave of absence for ten years and visited Egypt and Asia Minor; he returned to Athens in his old age and opposed the ambitious designs of Peisistratus; he began a poem the subject of which was the fabulous island of Atlantis, but did not live to finish it; died about 558 B. C.

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Solyman (Suleiman or Soliman) I (surnamed "The Magnificent") (ca. 1490–1566), Sultan of Turkey, 1520–1566; reign of, **14**, 143; power of, **5**, 101; his sovereignty contested, 120; attempts to conquer India, **5**, 150; in Persia, 342; his campaign against Hungary, **17**, 169; aids John I of Hungary, 216; conquers Buda, 217; in Germany, **18**, 249; besieges Malta, **8**, 355; death of, **14**, 176, **17**, 220; extent of empire of, **14**, 179; estimate of, 189
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Soto, Hernando (or **Fernando**) **de**, a Spanish explorer: born in Estremadura, about 1500; served with distinction under Pizarro in Peru and acquired great wealth; returned to Spain in 1536; soon after he was appointed governor of Cuba and Florida; he conducted an expedition from Spain to Florida in 1539, discovered the Mississippi River, and died in Louisiana in 1542
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Taylor, Zachary, an American general and statesman, President of the United States, March 4, 1849–July 9, 1850: born in Orange County, Virginia, September 24, 1784; educated in Kentucky; entered the army in 1808, and married Margaret Smith in 1810; in the War of 1812 he served as captain against the Indians; obtained the rank of colonel in 1832 and served in Black Hawk War; defeated the Seminoles at Okechobee in December, 1837, and was appointed commander-in-chief of army in Florida in April, 1838; about 1840 he purchased an estate near Baton Rouge on which he settled; he commanded an army which was sent in the summer of 1845 to Corpus Christi; gained two other victories and was promoted to major-general; was successful at battle at Buena Vista; in June, 1848, he was nominated as candidate for the Presidency by the Whig National Convention and was elected in November; was inaugurated, March 4, 1849; in his message of December, 1849, the President recommended the admission of California, which was opposed by the Southern members of Congress; this difficulty was settled by Clay's Compromise Bill; before the passage of this compromise bill President Taylor died, July 9, 1850

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"Tecumseh," an iron-clad vessel in the United States navy during the Civil War: destroyed in Mobile Bay, **24,** 798
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Telha (7th century), an Arabian chief: rebels against Ali Talib, **1**, 245

Telissu, Manchuria: battle of, **7**, 310

Tell, William, a Swiss hero and patriot, called The Mountain Brutus: born in the Canton of Uri in the latter part of the 13th century; in 1307, he entered into a league with his father-in-law and others to resist the tyranny of the Austrian governor, Hermann Gessler, who insolently required the Swiss to make obeisance to his hat, which was hung up in public; Tell refused to comply, upon which Gessler commanded him to shoot an apple from the head of his son and if he failed to hit the mark, his life should be the penalty, but he struck the apple; he was then taken prisoner on the governor's vessel, but during a violent storm while he was steering the boat he sprang to the shore; Gessler landing soon after was shot by Tell; according to tradition, William Tell was drowned about 1350 while attempting to save a child

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Tewfik (1852–1892), Khedive of Egypt, 1879–1892: succeeds Ismail Pasha, **14**, 496; reign of, **1**, 39

Texas, a state of the United States, was so named from an Indian confederation called "Texas," "Tejas," or "Friends," and is called the Lone Star State: settled, **22**, 180, 183; United States gives up claims to, **23**, 445, **24**, 531; refused annexation, **23**, 515; importation of slaves forbidden, **24**, 532; efforts of United States to purchase, 532; united with Coahuila, 532; revolt of, **22**, 272, **24**, 534; Declaration of Independence adopted, **24**, 534; independence recognized, 534; annexation of, **22**, 282, **24**, 535, 539; western boundary dispute, **24**, 600; government of the United States assumes debt of, in Compromise of 1850, 601; boundary dispute of, with New Mexico in Compromise of 1850, 601; state elections of 1855, 646; delegates withdraw from Democratic convention (1860), 679; secession, 689; Confederates seize Fort Brown, 691; complies with Johnson's scheme of reconstruction, 845; under military rule, 847; readmitted, 848; in Presidential election (1868), 860; readmitted to representation, 863; Democrats regain control in, 873; end of carpet-bag rule, 873

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Thebes (Diospolis, No-Amen), city of ancient Egypt: location of, **1**, 6; made the capital of Egypt, 18; destroyed by Assyrians, 90
Thebes, city in Bœotia, Greece: predominence of, **2**, 13; rise in Bœotian League, 47; at war with Athens, 143, 244, 245; joins Xerxes, 196; troops of, at Plataea, 211; taken by the Greeks, 211; freed, 248; foments Peloponnesian war, 262; makes attempt on Plataea, 277; troops of, at Delium, 311; advocates destruction of Athens, 377; insults Agesilaus, 393; war of, with Sparta, 397, 428; suffers the peace of Antalcides, 419; seized by Phoebidas, 422; freed by the exiles, 424; supremacy of, in Greece, 469; strife of, with Phocis, 459; joins Athenian alliance, 476; troops of, at Chaeroneia, 477; taken by Philip, 478; destroyed by Alexander, 486
Thelwall (18th century), English subject: trial of, **11**, 543
Themistocles, an Athenian statesman, orator, and commander of great celebrity: born about 514 B. C.; was a son of Neocles and a citizen of Athens; in early life he was addicted to pleasure, but, having lost his patrimonial estate he changed his entire course of life; he spent his leisure hours and vacation in composing declamations; his principal rival, Aristides, was ostracized in 483 B. C., after which Themistocles became the foremost statesman of Athens; he was elected archon eponymus in 481, and when Xerxes invaded Greece he was chosen commander-in-chief; he induced the people of Athens to abandon the city and embark in the fleet; the Greeks gained a decisive victory at the great naval battle of Salamis, 480 B. C., due to the sagacity and conduct of Themistocles; in 471 B. C. he was banished by ostracism and retired to Argos; having been

accused of treason he sought refuge at the court of Persia in 465, and was kindly treated by Artaxerxes over whom he acquired much influence; died or killed himself in Persia about 449 B. C.

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Theodebald, Frankish king, 547–554 A. D.: reign of, **9**, 25

Theodebald (8th century A. D.), grandson of Pippin of Heristal: made mayor of the palace, **9**, 36

Theodebert I (504–547 A. D.), Frankish king, King of Austrasia: accession of, **9**, 25

Theodebert II, Frankish King, King of Austrasia, ca. 596–600 A. D.: reign of, **9**, 30

Theodemir (d. after 713 A. D.), chief of the Visigoths: concludes treaty with Saracens, **1**, 316; defeated by the Saracens, **8**, 48; reign of, 50

Theodolinda (Theodolind), Queen of Lombardy, 589–625 A. D.: marries Autharis, King of Lombardy, **4**, 166; persuades her people to become Christians, **18**, 53

Theodora (10th century A. D.), Roman courtesan: her influence on the Papacy, **4**, 182

Theodora (14th century), Greek princess: married to Orkhan, **14**, 25

Theodore of Tarsus, Archbishop of Canterbury, 669–690 A. D.: consecrated, **11**, 37; introduces penitential system, 38; founds school at Canterbury, 38

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Theodoric I (Theuderic or Thierry), Frankish king, 511–534: his campaign against Auvergne, **9**, 20; reign of, **9**, 24, **18**, 60

Theodoric II (d. 613), Frankish king: reign of, **9**, 30; assisted by Clotar II, **18**, 64

Theodoric III (d. 691), Frankish king: reign of, **9**, 34; captured by Pippin of Heristal, **18**, 69

Theodoric IV (d. 737), Frankish king: reign of, **9**, 37

Theodoric the Great (455–526), King of the Ostrogoths, 475–526: career of, **18**, 45; invasion of, **2**, 532, **4**, 155; takes possession of Italy, Dalmatia, Noricum, and Rhaetia, **17**, 16; attempts to aid Alaric II against the Franks, **9**, 20; his campaign in Spain, **8**, 39; death of, **4**, 157

Theodoric I, King of the Visigoths, 420–451: reign of, **8**, 38; forms alliance with Aëtius, **18**, 41; his campaign against Attila, **9**, 17; death of, **18**, 42

Theodosius (I) the Great, Emperor of the East, 379–395 A. D.: was born in Spain in 346 A. D.: accompanied his father in his various campaigns and acquired at an early age great proficiency in the art of war; in 379 A. D., the Emperor Gratian conferred upon him the title of Augustus, with the command over the Eastern provinces: received into Christian Church, he distinguished himself by his zeal against the Arians and in 380 appointed Gregory Nazianzen, Archbishop of Constantinople; he carried on a successful war with the Goths; he reigned at Constantinople and after the death of Valentinian II in 392, Theodosius was sole emperor of the Roman world; before his death he divided his dominions between his two sons; he died in 395 A. D.

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and Western Empires, **2**, 527; death of, **17**, 16, **18**, 35
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Theseus, the national hero of Attica: was the son of Aegeus, King of Athens and a cousin of Hercules, whose exploits he emulated by the destruction of monsters and robbers; volunteered to go as one of victims destined to be devoured by the Minotaur in the Labyrinth; killed the Minotaur and found his way out of the Labyrinth by means of a clue (ball of thread) which Ariadne, a daughter of Minos, had given him; he afterwards became King of Athens; defeated the Amazons, who invaded Attica, took part in the Argonautic expedition and abducted the famous Helen from Sparta while she was a girl; married Antiope, Queen of the Amazons and after her death he married Phoedra, daughter of Minos; was an intimate friend of Pirithous, whom he aided, the legend says, in an audacious attempt to abduct Proserpine from the palace of Pluto; they failed and Thesus was confined in Tartarus, but finally released by Hercules; tradition adds that he was treacherously killed by Lycomedes, King of Scyros
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Thibaudeau, Antoine Claire, Count de (1765–1854), French revolutionist and historical writer: exposes plan for annulling election, **10**, 360

Thibault (Thibaut, Thibaud, Theobald) I (1201–1253), Count of Champagne and King of Navarre: reign of, **8**, 205; accused of poisoning Louis VIII of France, **9**, 80

Thibault II, King of Navarre, 1253–1270; reign of, **8**, 206

Thibaut, Colonel, French commander of a legion in South America: in the service of Montevideo, **21**, 126, 139

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Thibron (4th century B. C.), Lacedaemonian general: employs the remnant of the Ten Thousand, **2**, 390

Thierry: see **Theodoric**

Thiers, Louis Adolphe, French historian and minister of state: born at Marseilles, April 16, 1797; studied law at Aix; in 1818, was received as advocate at the bar at Aix, but went to Paris in 1821, and became assistant editor of the "Constitutionnel"; in 1823 published the first volume of the "History of the French Revolution"; used his influence to raise Louis Philippe to the throne, and was made councillor of state in 1830; he was elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies; was under-secretary of state, 1830–1831, and minister of interior in October, 1832; admitted into the French Academy in 1834; he was president of the council and minister of foreign affairs from February to August, 1836, when he resigned; in March, 1840, he was again appointed chief minister but resigned in October, 1840; he voted for Louis Napoleon as president in December, 1848; in 1863 he was elected to the legislative body, in which he acted with the opposition and to which he was reëlected in 1869; in 1867 he made a speech against Napoleon's foreign policy; in July, 1870, he boldly opposed the war against Prussia; declined to serve as a member of the provisional government formed in September, 1870, but on the organization of the French Republic, he accepted the Presidency, to which he was elected in February, 1870, and served until his resignation, May 24, 1873; died at St. Germain, September 3, 1877

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"Thirty Years' Peace," The, truce concluded between Athens and Sparta (445 B. C.): account of, 2, 250, 251

Thirty Years' War, The, a religious and political war in central Europe which involved Germany and various countries (1618–1648): cause, 11, 313, 17, 204, 18, 265; king of Bohemia defeated at Prague (1620), 17, 206, 18, 270; Wallenstein defeats Mansfeld at Dessau (1626), 17, 210, 18, 275; Rochelle taken (1628), 9, 185; Gustavus Adolphus defeats Tilly at Breitenfeld (1631), 18, 280; Gustavus Adolphus killed at Lützen (1632), 16, 184, 17, 211, 18, 284; Swedes defeated at Nordlingen (1634), 16, 186, 18, 289; French take Arras (1640), 9, 194; Swedes defeat Austrians at Leipzig (1642), 16, 187, 18, 291; French defeat Spaniards at Rocroy (1643), 9, 199; Condé victor at Friedburg (1644), 9, 199; Turenne defeats the Austrians at Nordlingen (1644), 9, 199; Holland aids the Protestant states, 13, 203; Poland's connection with, 15, 428; principle of neutrality adopted, 13, 462

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Thomas (ca. 7th century A. D.), Bishop of Constantinople: at siege of Damascus, 1, 272

Thomas (17th and 18th centuries), Jesuit missionary, 6, 77

Thomas à Becket, an English prelate, Archbishop of Canterbury: born in London, December 21, 1118; studied at Oxford and Paris; appointed High Chancellor of England, 1155; elected Archbishop of Canterbury, 1162, and immediately entered upon a conflict with the king, Henry II, which ended in the assassination of Becket on December 29, 1170; he was proclaimed a martyr by the people and canonized by the Pope in 1173; his bones were deposited in a beautiful shrine at Canterbury and became the object of pilgrimages; Henry VIII destroyed the shrine and scattered Becket's ashes

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Thomas, Clement (1809–1871), French soldier: made commander of the national guard, 9, 437; captured by the commune, 470

Thomas, George Henry, an American general: born in Southampton county, Virginia, July 31, 1816; entered the Academy at West Point in 1836, graduated in 1840; having become first lieutenant in 1843, served with distinction in the Mexican war at Monterey and Buena Vista (1847) and gained the rank of captain, 1853; employed in Texas, 1856–1860; in 1861 appointed colonel of the fifth United States cavalry and in August became a brigadier-general of volunteers; ordered to Kentucky in September, obtained command of a division of the army of Buell and defeated General Zollikoffer near Mill Spring, January 18, 1862; in April, 1862, he was raised to rank of major-general and in May he obtained command of five divisions, forming the right wing of Halleck's army operating against Corinth; was second in command of the army of the Ohio, September, 1862; took part at Battle of Stone River, December 31, 1862, to January 2, 1863; Chattanooga, September 9, and battle of Chickamauga, September 19 and 20; he succeeded Rosecrans as commander-in-chief of the army of the Cumberland on October 19, 1863, and was appointed brigadier-general of the regular army in the

same month; served under Sherman in campaign against Atlanta, May, 1864, and took part in the battles at Dallas and Kenesaw Mountain and defeated Hood at Nashville, December 15, 1864; soon after this victory, was appointed a major-general in the regular army; was offered the brevet of lieutenant-general and of general in 1868 by President Johnson but declined the compliment; died at San Francisco, March 28, 1870

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Thomas, Junker (16th century), commandant of Abo: sketch of, **16**, 154

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Thompson, Jacob (ca. 1600), American statesman: influence over Buchanan, **24**, 696; resigns from Cabinet, 704

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Thorismond (Thorismund) (d. 452 A. D.), King of the Goths: proclaimed king, **18**, 42; reign of, **8**, 38

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Thou, Jacques Auguste de (1553–1617), French historian and statesman: draws up the Edict of Nantes, **9**, 171

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Tik Ho (16th century), Chinese officer: his campaign against the Japanese, **7,** 120

Tilden, Samuel Jones, an American governor: born at New Lebanon, New York, February 9, 1814; was educated at Yale College and New York University; became a prominent lawyer and Democratic politician of New York; he was Governor of New York State, 1875-1876, and Democratic candidate for President of United States in 1876, but the result of the election becoming a matter of dispute and being referred to a commission appointed by Congress the Presidency was given to Mr. Hayes; died at Graystone, New York, August 4, 1886

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Timophanes (ca. 360 B. C.), Corinthian tyrant: death of, **2,** 453

Timotheus (4th century B. C.), Athenian commander: at Corcyra, **2,** 430; fails at Chios, 454

Timur (Timour or Timur-leng [Timur the Lame], corrupted to **Tamerlane)** (ca. 1336–1405), Tartar conqueror, called the Mongolian Bonaparte: born at Kesh, in Independent Tartary in 1336; was of Mongol extraction and a descendant of Jengis Khan; in 1361 he supported the cause of Husein, Khan of Northern Khorassân, against several neighboring tribes and in this war received a wound in the thigh; he afterwards quarreled with Husein, took Balkh, his capital (1369), and caused himself to be proclaimed Khan of Jagatai; he successively brought into subjection Khorassân, the principal part of Persia, and Armenia, and in 1387 turned his arms against Toktamish-Khan in western Tartary whom he defeated: Timur's capital was Samarcand; having taken Bagdâd and Damascus, subdued Georgia and advanced as far as Moscow, he next invaded India, where in 1398 he gained a signal victory near Delhi over the forces of Mahmud, then Emperor of Delhi; in 1402 met the famous Bayezid, Sultan of Turkey, in Angora, and after one of the most sanguinary battles on record took the sultan prisoner; he was prepar-

ing for the invasion of China when he died on his march in 1405
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Victoria (Alexandrina Victoria), Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, 1837–1901, and Empress of India, 1877–1901, called The Mirror of Justice: born at Kensington Palace, May 24, 1819; was the only child of Edward, Duke of Kent (son of George III) and Marie Louisa Victoria of Saxe-Coburg, who was a sister of Leopold I of Belgium; her education was directed by the Duchess of Northumberland; she received instructions in political affairs and principles from Lord Melbourne; on the death of her uncle, William IV, succeeded to the throne, June 20, 1837, and was crowned June 28, 1838; on February 10, 1840, she was married to Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; between 1840 and 1843 three attempts were made to assassinate her; visited Louis Philippe in France in 1843, and traveled with Prince Albert in Germany in 1845; after the death of Prince Albert, December 14, 1861, she lived a life of comparative retirement; some important events of succeeding years of her reign were: the passage of Disraeli's Reform Bill of 1867, the Gladstone ministry's great measures, including the disestablishment of the Irish church (1868–1874), the passage of the Irish Land Acts, the Ballot Act, the Elementary Education Act, and the abolition of purchase in the army, the ministry of Beaconsfield (1874–1880), during which the Queen was proclaimed Empress of India (January 1, 1877) and the Home Rule movement in Ireland, during the premiership of Mr. Gladstone; in the more recent years of her reign occurred several minor foreign wars, as in Ashantee, Afghanistan, Zululand, the Transvaal, and Egypt, and the important war of 1900–1901 with the Boer Republics in South Africa; this war and the considerable loss of life among the British troops affected the queen seriously and her health began to fail; her weakness increased rapidly in the early days of 1901, and she died January 22, 1901

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Voltaire (François Marie Arouet), French philosopher and scholar, called The Dictator of Letters, The Patriarch or Philosopher of Ferney, The Apostle of Infidelity and The Great Pan: born in Paris, February 20, 1694, or November 21, 1694; his education was received at the Jesuit college, Louis-le-Grand; at the age of sixteen he left college and at his father's wish began the study of law, though he had no taste for it; his wit and facility in turning verses made him a favorite in the houses of great lords, but also brought him into trouble with the authorities; some scandalous lines on the regent led to his banishment from Paris in May, 1716, and just a year later, for a satire that really was not his, was sent to the Bastile; during his eleven months' confinement he laid the foundations of his poetic fame; the relations he cultivated with the nobility exposed him to a rude insult from the Chevalier de Rohan, who had him beaten and thrown into the Bastile when he showed himself revengeful; he was set free only on condition that he retire to England (1726); the three years spent there and the acquaintance they gave him with English literature, institutions, philosophy, and life were of the utmost importance for the development of his ideas and criticisms; he returned to France, 1729, and after three years of almost continual movement, but great productivity, he settled down to a quiet and industrious life at Cirey with Mme. du Châtelet, where he remained until her death in 1749; in these years he was interested in the study of the natural sciences; he had already established relations by correspondence with Frederick II of Prussia and in 1750 accepted his invitation to live at his court, but rivalries and jealousies, his own duplicity and petulance and the King's steady mastery filled his stay in Berlin with irritations and quarrels; he fled in anger in 1753; after some years of wandering he purchased an estate at Ferney, near Geneva, where the rest of his life centered; in these years Ferney became the resort of literary men from all parts of Europe and the "patriarch of Ferney" was the foremost man-of-letters of the world; died in Paris, May 30, 1778; the Revolution gave him the honor of public burial in the Pantheon

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Wallace, Lew (1827–1905), an American general, diplomat, and author: at siege of Fort Donelson, **24**, 744; at battle of Pittsburg Landing, 747; defeated by Early, 792
Wallace, William, a Scottish patriot and national hero, called the Hammer and Scourge of the English: born about 1270; son of Sir Malcolm Wallace of Ellerslie, in Renfrewshire; while attending school at Dundee, he killed the son of the English governor of Dundee Castle in revenge for an insult received and was compelled to take refuge among the mountains; having gathered around him a band of devoted followers he carried on for several years a successful partisan warfare against the English forces; after the capture of the garrisons of Aberdeen, Forfar, and other towns, he was engaged in the siege of Dundee; gained a signal victory at Stir-

ling Bridge (1297) and, entering England, ravaged the northern part of the country; was soon after defeated with great loss near Falkirk by the English, led by Edward I in person, 1298; the office of guardian of the kingdom which he had held for a short time was now taken from him and after several years spent in border warfare he was betrayed into the hands of the English, condemned a traitor, and executed, August 23, 1305

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Wallenstein (Waldstein), Albrecht Wenzel Eusebius von, Count of and Duke of Mecklenburg, Friedland, and Sagan, a German general: born at the castle of Hermanic, in Bohemia, September 24, 1583; was a son of Wilhelm, Baron von Waldstein; after the death of his parents, who were Protestants, he was sent to the Jesuit College at Olmütz and was converted into a Roman Catholic; also studied several sciences and languages; about 1606 he fought against the Turks at the siege of Geau; he married a rich widow in 1610, and at her death in 1614, inherited a large estate; raised a troop of horse in 1617; fought with distinction for the Austrian archduke, Ferdinand, against the Venetians; in 1619, at the beginning of the Thirty Years' War, he joined the Imperial Army and was appointed quartermaster-general; he defeated Bethlen Gabor, in Hungary, in 1621, and was created Duke of Friedland and a prince of the Holy Empire in 1624; in 1625 he raised, at his own expense, a large army, which he resolved to support by pillage and exactions from the enemy; he defeated Count Mansfeld in 1626 and invaded Denmark; for his services the emperor gave Wallenstein the duchy of Mecklenburg in 1628, and added the title of admiral; was dismissed from command, 1630, at the same time that Gustavus Adolphus entered Germany to fight for the Protestant cause; Ferdinand implored the aid of Wallenstein as the only man who was able to save the empire; consented to serve him again and displayed great skill in defense of the lines near Nuremberg in 1632; in November, 1632, he was defeated by Gustavus Adolphus at the great battle of Lutzen; afterwards gained victories in Silesia, but refused to march to the relief of Bavaria; in January, 1634, was deprived of his command and secret orders were given to arrest or assassinate him; attempted to secure himself by negotiations with the Swedes, but his overtures were rejected and he retired to the castle of Eger or Egra, where he was assassinated, February 25, 1634

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Warren, Sir John Borlase (1754–1822), a British naval commander: at battle of Lough Swilly, **12**, 214

Warren, Joseph, an American general and patriot: born at Roxbury, Massachusetts, June 11, 1741; graduated at Harvard College, 1759; studied medicine and began to practice at Boston, 1762; delivered in 1772, and again in 1775, the civic oration on the anniversary of the Boston Massacre, was a member of the provincial committee of correspondence in 1772, chairman of the committee of public safety, 1774, and in 1775, president of the provincial congress; was efficient in organizing the volunteers after the battle of Lexington; was chosen a major-general by the provincial congress, June 14, 1775, and took an active part as a volunteer, declining the command at the battle of Bunker Hill, at which he was killed, June 17, 1775, falling near the spot where Bunker Hill monument now stands

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Washington, Bushrod (1762–1829), American jurist, a nephew of George Washington: president of American Colonization Society, **24**, 571

Washington, George, an American general, statesman, and patriot, President of the United States, 1789–1797, called The Father of his Country: was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, February 22, 1732; received a common-school education; was engaged in surveying, 1748–1751; was appointed adjutant of Virginia troops, 1751; inherited Mount Vernon, 1752; made commander of a military division of Virginia, 1753, was sent on a mission to the French beyond the Allegheny River, 1753–1754; made lieutenant-colonel, 1754; defeated the French, 1754, but was afterward obliged to surrender Fort Necessity to them; served as a volunteer aide-de-camp to Braddock in his expedition against Fort Du Quesne, 1755; served on the frontier, 1755–1757; married Mrs. Martha Curtis, January 9, 1759, and settled as a planter at Mount Vernon; was a delegate to the Continental Congresses of 1774 and 1775; was made commander-in-chief of the Continental forces, June 15, 1775; was successful in his siege of Boston, 1776; was defeated at the battles of Long Island, August 27, 1776, and of White Plains, October 28, 1776; retreated across New Jersey; surprised the Hessians at Trenton, December 26, 1776, and captured nearly 1000 prisoners; won a victory at Princeton, January 3, 1777; lost the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, 1777; spent the winter of 1777–1778 at Valley Forge; was present at the battle of Monmouth, 1780; began the siege of Yorktown, September 28, 1781, and Cornwallis surrendered, October 19; resigned his commission as commander-in-chief at Annapolis, December 23, 1783, and retired to Mount Vernon; was president of the Constitutional Convention, 1787; was unanimously elected President of the United States, February, 1789, and inaugurated at New York City, April 30, 1789; was unanimously reëlected, 1793; issued his farewell address to the people, September, 1796; at the termination of his second term, March 4, 1797, retired to Mount Vernon; was appointed lieutenant-general and commander-in-chief of the army in anticipation of a war with France, 1798; died at Mount Vernon, December 14, 1799, and was buried there

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Watt, James, a British engineer, philosopher, and inventor: born at Greenock, Scotland, January 19, 1736; educated mostly at home; having adopted the trade of maker of mathematical instruments he went to London in 1755 and served for one year with John Morgan; in 1756 he returned to Scotland with the intention of settling at Glasgow; was appointed instrument-maker to the university at Glasgow; in 1764, married his cousin, Miss Miller, and then opened a shop in Glasgow; ceased to make mathematical instruments in 1768 and pursued the business of land-surveyor and civil engineer; was employed as surveyor or engineer in the construction of several canals, bridges, and other works in Scotland during the period, 1769–1773; in 1782 he took out a patent for the invention of the double acting engine; he made an important chemical discovery, the composition of water; he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of London in 1785; retired from business in 1800; was elected one of the eight foreign associates of the French Institute in 1814; died at Heathfield, near Birmingham, England, August 25, 1819

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Wayne, Anthony, American general called Mad Anthony Wayne: born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1745; educated at the Philadelphia Academy; became a surveyor; married Miss Penrose of Philadelphia and settled on a farm in Chester county; was elected a member of the General Assembly in 1774, and was a member of the committee of public safety in 1775; raised a regiment and entered the army as colonel; served at battle of Three Rivers, Canada, June, 1776; took command of Fort Ticonderoga and was appointed a brigadier-general; about May, 1777, he joined the army of Washington in New Jersey; commanded a division at battle of Brandywine, and also in battle of Germantown, October, 1777; was in battle of Monmouth, June, 1778; his most brilliant achievement was the capture of Stony Point, on the Hudson River, July 15, 1779; he was wounded in the head in this battle; served in the battle of Green Springs, Virginia, in July, 1780, and took part in the capture of the British army at Yorktown, October 19, 1781; was a member of the convention which ratified the Constitution of the United States in December, 1787; was raised to rank of major-general and in 1792 was appointed commander of the army sent against the Indians; in August, 1794, he gained a complete victory over the Miamis in western Ohio; died at Presque Isle, on Lake Erie, December 15, 1796

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Weber, Veit (late 15th century), a German poet: sketch of, **13**, 427

Webster, Daniel, American statesman, jurist and orator: born at Salisbury, New Hampshire, January 18, 1782; on account of feeble health he was educated at home but spent nine months at the Phillips Academy, Exeter; in 1797 he entered Dartmouth College; graduated in August, 1801, and began to study law; took charge of an academy at Fryeburg, in Maine; he remained here for eight months then returned to the study of law, and later entered the office of Christopher Gore, an eminent lawyer and statesman, and was admitted to the bar in March, 1805; practiced nearly two years at Boscawen and in 1897 removed to Portsmouth, New Hampshire; in November, 1812, he was elected as a Federalist to the House of Representatives and took his seat, 1813; opposed war against Great Britain; reëlected to the fourteenth Congress, which met in December, 1815; retired from public life, 1816, and moved from Portsmouth to Boston; soon became the foremost lawyer in New England; was a member of the Convention which met in 1820 to revise the Constitution of Massachusetts; in 1822 was elected a member of the Congress which met in December, 1823, reëlected, 1824, and supported John Q. Adams for president; served in House of Representatives until 1828, when he was transferred to the Senate; supported Clay for President in the election

of 1832; opposed Clay's Compromise Bill in 1833; visited England, Scotland, and France in 1839; reelected to the Senate, January, 1839; in 1841 he was appointed secretary of state by President Harrison; resigned in May, 1843; again elected a Senator in the winter of 1844–1845; in 1850, President Fillmore appointed Webster secretary of state; made several famous speeches in the Senate; died at Marshfield, Mass., October 24, 1852

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Wellington, Arthur Wellesley, Duke of, an English general and statesman, called The Great Duke, The Iron Duke, Nosey, and The Hero of the Peninsula: born at Daugan Castle, County Meath, Ireland, May 1, 1769; educated at Eton College and at the military academy of Augers, France; received in March, 1787, a commission as ensign in the seventy-third regiment of foot; became a lieutenant in December, 1787; raised to rank of major in April, 1793; then lieutenant-colonel of the thirty-third regiment in September, 1793; in 1794, served under the Duke of York; promoted to rank of colonel in 1796; obtained the rank of major-general in April, 1802, and gained a decisive victory over the Mahrattas at Assaye in September of 1803; returned to England, 1805; in November he was sent to Holland but returned without having encountered the enemy; appointed chief secretary for Ireland, 1807; served in the expedition against Copenhagen in 1807; made lieutenant-general and commander of the forces in the Peninsula, 1808; gained the victory of Vimiero, August 21, 1808; returned to England after the Convention of Cintra; was again Irish secretary in 1809, and again commander-in-chief in the Peninsula, April, 1809; gained the victory of Talavera in 1809, and was made Viscount Wellington the same year; fortified the lines of Torres Vedras; repulsed the French at Busaco in 1810; gained the victory of Fuentes d'Onoro in 1811; stormed Ciudad, Rodrigo and Badajoz in 1812; gained the victory of Salamanca in 1812; made Earl and Marquis of Wellington, 1812; occupied Madrid; besieged Burgos unsuccessfully in 1812; gained the victory of Vittoria in 1813; won various battles in the Pyrenees; captured San Sebastian and Pamplona in 1813; invaded France and won tne victories of Orthez and Toulouse in 1814; in 1814, was made Duke of Wellington; was ambassador at Paris, 1814–1815, and plenipotentiary at the Congress of Vienna, 1815; gained the victory of Quatre-Bras, June 16, 1815; commanded with Blücher at Waterloo, June 18, 1815; negotiated in the restoration of the Bourbons and in the Peace of Paris in 1815; was commander-in-chief of the army of occupation in France, 1815–1818; attended the Congresses of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1818 and of Verona in 1822; became master-general of the ordinance in 1819, and member of the cabinet; was made ambassador to Russia in 1826; became commander-in-chief of the army in 1827; and was prime minister, 1828–1830; Catholic emancipation was carried in his administration, but he opposed parliamentary reform; was foreign secretary, 1834–1835, and a member of the cabinet, 1841–1846; died at Walmer Castle, September 14, 1852

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Wesley, Charles, English clergyman and poet: born at Epworth, December 18, 1708; in 1716 he was sent to Westminster School under his elder brother, Samuel Wesley; then entered Christ Church, Oxford, in 1726, when his strictness in religion procured for him the name of Methodist; sailed for Georgia with his brother John in 1735; served as secretary to Oglethorpe; returned to England about the end of 1736; Charles became an able preacher

and coöperated with John in many of his religious enterprises; married Sarah Gwynne in 1749, after which he preached in London, Bristol and other places, and propagated the Methodist doctrines; also gained great distinction as a writer of hymns and composed many of those used in the Methodist Church; died in London, March 29, 1788
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White Queen, The: see **Mary Queen of Scots**

Whiteboys, an illegal agrarian association in Ireland (1761): sketch of, **12,** 175

Whitefield, George, English preacher: born at Gloucester, England, December 16, 1714; was sent to a grammar school and in 1733 entered Pembroke College, Oxford; at college he became an intimate friend of John and Charles Wesley; was ordained a deacon in 1736 and began soon after to preach; in 1737 preached in London; went to Georgia, 1738; instituted an orphan-house at Savannah and returned to England in September, 1738; in the autumn of 1739 he again crossed the Atlantic to America preaching in Philadelphia, New York, and other places, and in 1741 he returned to England; revisited the American colonies in 1744; sailed from England in 1769 on his seventh visit to America and died at Newburyport, Massachusetts, September 30, 1770
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Whitman, Walt or **Walter** (1819–1892), an American poet: his poem on the death of Lincoln, **24,** 827

Whitney, Eli, the American inventor of the cotton gin: born at Westboro, Massachusetts, December 8, 1765; graduated at Yale in 1792, went to Georgia to teach school; about the end of 1792, he invented the cotton-gin for separating the cotton from the seed; before he had obtained a patent his premises were broken open by night and the model stolen; engaged in the manufacture of fire-

arms near New Haven in 1798 and acquired an independent fortune in that business; died at New Haven, January 8, 1825

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Wilberforce, William, English philanthropist and statesman: born at Hull, England, August 24, 1759; was sent to grammar school at Hull, and in 1776 entered St. John's College, Cambridge; while at Cambridge, formed an acquaintance with William Pitt; was elected a member of Parliament in 1780; in 1783 he visited France in company with Mr. Pitt, and as a supporter of Pitt was elected a member for Yorkshire; he passed part of the years 1784 and 1785 in a continental tour; in 1787 he began a series of efforts for the reformation of manners and especially for abolishing the African slave trade; he opened the debate against the traffic on May 12, 1789, and was supported by Burke, Pitt, and Fox; although defeated he renewed the effort and finally, in 1807, after a struggle of nearly twenty years, the bill was passed making it illegal for a British citizen to carry on the slave traffic; in 1825 Wilberforce retired from Parliament and went to live upon a small estate at Highwood, near London; died in Cadogan Place, London, July 29, 1833

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Willi (d. 1804), a Swiss insurgent: leads insurrection, **13**, 520

William (I) the Conqueror, King of England, 1066–1087: born at Falaise, Normandy, in 1025; was educated at the court of King Henry I of France, succeeded his father in 1035, as William II of Normandy; William resolved to invade England, he landed at Pevensey, in Sussex, about September 28 and defeated the English under Harold, King of England, near Hastings, on October 14, 1066; was crowned King of England at Westminster Abbey on December 25; confiscated the estates of those partisans of Harold who had been killed at Hastings and took care to place all real power in the hands of the Normans; while he was absent on a visit to Normandy, in 1067, conspiracies were formed against him; he returned about the end of 1067 and ordered his army to lay waste by fire the country between the Humber and the Tees; in 1068 the curfew bell was introduced; besides the establishment and consolidation of his power in England William carried on a series of wars on the continent with his son, with Brittany, and with the King of France; in the campaign against France he was injured by a fall from his horse at Mantes-sur-Seine, was brought to Rouen, and died there, September 9, 1087

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William (III) of Orange, King of England, 1689–1702: born at The Hague, November 4th or 14th, 1650; in 1672, when France and England attacked The Netherlands, William was made stadtholder and commander-in-chief and by his military and diplomatic talents he freed the country from the grasp of Louis XIV; in 1677, he married Mary, a daughter of James, Duke of York, afterwards James II of England; in 1688, he was invited by a large number of the most prominent men in England to come with an army for the de-

fense of liberty and the Protestant religion in England; in November, 1688, he landed at Torbay, with an army of about 14,000 men; he was joined by numerous peers, and was favored by a general defection in the army of King James, who threw the great seal into the Thames and absconded on December 11, 1688; the revolution was thus accomplished without much bloodshed; he called a convention, composed of peers, and the surviving members of the former House of Commons, which, in February, 1689, voted that James had abdicated and that William and Mary should be declared King and Queen of England; in May, 1689, he declared war against the King of France; on July 1, 1690, he gained a decisive victory over the French and Irish at the famous battle of the Boyne, and defeated the French at La Hogue; was defeated at Steenkerke, August, 1692; England had just determined and publicly announced that it would take part in the Spanish war of succession when William died at Kensington, March 8, 1702, in consequence of a fall from his horse

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William IV (1765–1837), King of Great Britain, 1830–1837, called The Sailor King: reign of, **11**, 585; death of, 595

William I, King of Prussia, 1861–1888, and Emperor of Germany, 1871–1888: born March 22, 1807, in Berlin, son of Frederick William III of Prussia; married, in 1829, Maria Louisa Augusta, daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Weimar; in 1848 he was compelled to leave the country and go to England; commanded the army which suppressed the insurrection in Baden in 1849; ascended the Prussian throne on the death of his brother Frederick William IV, January, 1861; in 1864 King William united with the Emperor of Austria in an aggressive war against Denmark and in 1866 victories were won over Austria and her German allies; placed himself at the head of the newly formed North German Union; the greatest glory was gained by the king in the war with France (1870–1871); the alliance of the German States in this war led to the permanent union known as the Empire of Germany, with William as the first emperor; he was proclaimed Emperor from the palace of the French kings at Versailles, January 18, 1871; the remainder of his reign was peaceful; he died at Berlin, March 9, 1888

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William II (1859——), Emperor of Germany, 1888-1918: accession of, **18**, 437; reign of, 449; visits Japan, **7**, 191; his policy in the Eastern Question, **14**, 508

William (I) Frederick (1772–1843), King of Holland, 1815–1840: proclaimed, **13**, 272; reign of, 279; abdication of, 313

William II (1792–1849), King of Holland, 1840–1849: in the Waterloo campaign, **13**, 287, 289; in the

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William III (1817–1890), King of Holland, 1849–1890: reign of, **13**, 314

William (I) the Silent, Prince of Orange, and Nassau, called The High-born Demosthenes: born at Dillenburg, in Nassau, April 14, 1533; in 1544 he inherited from his cousin the principality of Orange in Provence, whence he derived the title of Prince of Orange; he was educated as a Protestant by his parents, but about the age of fifteen he became a page of the Emperor Charles V, who quickly discerned his excellent qualities and admitted him into his secret councils; Charles appointed him general-in-chief of the army in 1554 and leaned on his shoulder at the ceremony of his own abdication in 1555; William was one of the hostages given by Philip II of Spain to Henry II of France, in 1559 for the execution of the Treaty of Câteau-Cambrésis; Henry II, in conversation with his hostage (whom he supposed to be a Catholic and to be privy to the secrets of the Spanish court) imprudently revealed to him a plot which those two kings had formed to massacre all their Protestant subjects; he received the surname of "The Silent" from the manner in which he received these communications from Henry without revealing by look or word the enormous blunder which had been committed; as governor of Holland and Zealand he refused in 1564 to allow the establishment of the Spanish Inquisition in these provinces; a mutual but dissembled enmity existed between him and Philip II; in 1566 a great insurrection was provoked by the attempt of Philip to establish the Inquisition in all its rigor in The Netherlands; William refused to take a new oath of unlimited obedience and offered to resign all his offices in 1567; when Philip II sent the Duke of Alva as governor-general to The Netherlands, with a large Spanish army, William resigned and retired with his family to Germany; in February, 1568, a sentence of the Inquisition condemned to death as heretics all the inhabitants of the Netherlands, with a few exceptions; in 1568 William entered Brabant with a large army and offered battle to Alva, who declined to fight; he founded a famous republic by the union of the seven Protestant provinces of Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Friesland, Groningen, Overyssel, and Guelderland, in 1579, and was chosen Stadtholder; was assassinated at Delft, Netherlands, July 10, 1584

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Williams, John Sharp (1854——), an American lawyer and politician: in Democratic convention (1904), **24**, 1078

Williams, Roger, founder of the State of Rhode Island: born in London, England, in 1607 (or 1599); studied at Sutton's Hospital (later the Charter-House School) and graduated at Pembroke College, Cambridge, January, 1626; became master of several ancient languages and was ordained a minister of the Church of England; in 1631 he emigrated to Massachusetts in search of religious liberty and preached for a short time at Salem; but was banished from the colony in 1635 on account of his doctrines; was censured by the court because he taught that magistrates should not punish the breach of the Sabbath or dictate on the subject of worship; founded the city of Providence, 1636, and there opened an asylum in which men of all creeds might enjoy full religious liberty; it is stated he became a Baptist in 1639, but that he soon began to doubt the validity of baptism; made a voyage to England, 1643; obtained a charter for the new colony, and returned in 1644; after a second voyage to England, he was elected President of Rhode Island, in 1654; lived in peace and amity with the Indians, over whom he acquired much influence; in 1657, ceased to be president of the colony; died at Providence, March or April, 1684

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Wolsey, Thomas, an English courtier and cardinal, called the Boy Bachelor and the Butcher's Dog: born at Ipswich, Suffolk, England, March, 1471; educated at Magdalene College, Oxford, where he obtained the degree of B.A. at the early age of fifteen; was ordained a priest, and appointed a chaplain to Henry VII; went on a mission to the Emperor Maximilian and to Scotland, 1508; the next year went on a similar errand and for his success was rewarded with the deanery of Lincoln; Henry VIII made him his almoner in 1509; he became Canon of Windsor, 1511, Dean of York and Bishop of Tournay, 1513, Bishop of Lincoln in March, 1514, Archbishop of York, 1514, Cardinal, 1515, and Lord Chancellor of England, 1515; built Hampton Court, founded Christ Church College and seven lectureships at Oxford; aspired to the papacy and was a candidate for it at the death of Leo X, 1522, but was defeated; in 1523 he was appointed legate of the Pope for life; fortified the king's scruples in relation to his marriage with Queen Catherine, but lost the favor of Henry, probably because he failed to gain the Pope's consent to the divorce of Catherine; on October 29, 1529, the great seal was taken from him and he was dismissed in disgrace; on November 4, 1530, he was arrested at Cawood on a charge of high treason; was conducted to London but on the way fell ill and died at Leicester Abbey, November 29, 1530
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(ca. 1324–1384), an English religious reformer, called The Morning Star of the Reformation: born at Spreswel (now Hipswell) near Richmond, Yorkshire, England, about 1324; was educated at Baliol College, Oxford; began to write against the mendicant monks in 1360; became master or warden of Balliol College, Oxford, 1361, and rector of Fylingham, in Lincolnshire, 1361; in 1365 appointed master of Canterbury Hall, from which he was ejected in 1366; exchanged the rectory of Fylingham for that of Ludgershall in 1368; took his degree of D.D. in 1372; appointed chaplain to Edward III; about this time he began to censure openly the doctrines and corruptions of the Roman Church and to advocate religious liberty; Wycliffe was a member of a legation sent by Edward III to Pope Gregory XI in 1374; soon after his return to England he denounced the Pope as "Antichrist, the proud worldly priest of Rome"; was prosecuted for heresy before the Bishop of London, 1377, but was protected by his friend John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, whose favor he had gained; was accused of heresy by Pope Gregory VI and May, 1377, he appeared before a synod assembled at Lambeth; was saved from active persecution by the intervention in his behalf of the Princess of Wales; was allowed to depart with an admonition to refrain from preaching the obnoxious doctrines; was supported by the chancellor and many of the officers of Oxford University; he sent out many disciples who under the name of poor priests preached his doctrines in all parts of the Kingdom, and further he prepared, with the assistance of his pupils, a version of the entire Bible into English (1382); he opposed episcopacy, or at least did not consider the episcopal order essential to the legitimate constitution of the Church; died at Lutterworth, December 31, 1384

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Xerxes, King of Persia, 485–465 B. C.: born about 519 B. C.; succeeded to the throne on the death of his father in 485 B. C. and began to raise an army for the invasion of Greece; several years were expended in cutting a canal through the isthmus of Mount Athos and in building a bridge of boats or ships across the Hellespont, over which Xerxes and his army passed in the spring of 480 B. C.; marched through Thrace and Thessaly; the Greeks attempted to defend the pass of Thermopylæ but the Persians captured Athens; an indecisive naval action was fought by the two fleets at Artemisium, where the Persian fleet was much damaged by a storm; Xerxes mustered a fleet of twelve hundred vessels which in the autumn of 480 B. C. was defeated at the decisive battle of Salamis; Xerxes in a lofty position on the adjacent shore, witnessed this disastrous defeat of his vainglorious project; he retreated hastily by land to the Hellespont, and crossed over to Asia, leaving an army under Mardonius, who was defeated at Platæa in 479 B. C.; Xerxes was murdered in 465 B. C. by Artabanus, an officer of his court

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2300.	Elamites invade Babylonia
2250.	Code of Hamurabi, King of Babylonia, compiled
ca. 1921.	Call of Abraham
ca.1706–1491.	Sojourn of the Israelites in Egypt
ca.1095–1055.	Saul, King of the Jews
ca. 1048.	Jerusalem made capital of Judæa by David
ca.1048–1015.	David, King of all Israel
ca.1015–975.	Solomon, King of all Israel
ca. 1012.	Temple of Jerusalem built by Solomon
975–721.	Kingdom of Israel
971–587.	Kingdom of Judah
743–668.	Messenian Wars
594.	Solon gives laws to Athens
586–519.	Babylonish captivity of the Jews
546.	Sardis taken by Cyrus
544.	Poems of Theognis of Megara
538.	Babylon taken by Cyrus
560–527.	Peisistratus, Tyrant of Athens
515.	Temple of Jerusalem restored
510.	Hippias driven out of Athens
510.	The Tarquinii driven out of Rome
490.	Battle of Marathon
480.	Battles of Thermopylæ and Salamis
479.	Battles of Plataea and Mycale
477.	Greek Confederacy under Athens
472–388.	Early Greek dramatic poets
444–429.	Leadership of Pericles at Athens
431.	Beginning of the Peloponnesian War
ca.431–411.	Thucydides
415.	Athenian expedition against Syracuse
413.	Battle of Syracuse
ca.410–362.	Xenophon
406–367.	Dionysius I, Tyrant of Syracuse
405.	Battle of Aegospotami
404.	Government of the Thirty at Athens
403.	Deliverance of Athens by Thrasybulus
399–394.	Spartan campaigns in Asia Minor
396.	Veii taken by Camillus
390.	Battle of the Allia; Rome taken by the Gauls
394.	Corinthian War
387.	Peace of Antalcidas
382.	Cadmeia of Thebes taken by the Spartans
379.	The Spartans driven out of Thebes; leadership of Pelopidas and Epaminondas
379.	Olynthian confederacy suppressed by Sparta
371.	Battle of Leuctra
369.	The Arcadian League; foundation of Megalopolis

B. C.

369. Restoration of Messene
367–356. Dionysius II, Tyrant of Syracuse
366. Lucius Sextius, first Plebeian Consul
362. Battle of Mantinea; death of Epaminondas
359. Philip, King of Macedonia
ca.356–322. Demosthenes
347. Olynthus taken by Philip
343. First Samnite War
340. Latin War
338. Battle of Chaeroneia
336. Alexander the Great, King of Macedonia
335. Thebes destroyed by Alexander
334. Battle of the Granicus
333. Battle of Issus
332. Foundation of Alexandria
331. Battle of Arbela
326. Second Samnite War
323. Death of Alexander
323. The Lamian War
322. Submission of Athens to Antipater
ca.310–286. Agathocles, Tyrant of Syracuse
301. Battle of Ipsus
298–290. Third Samnite War
295. Pyrrhus, King of Epirus
294. Demetrius Poliarcetes
281. War between Pyrrhus and the Romans
280. Gaulish Invasion of Greece and Macedonia
280. Revival of the Achæan League
280. Beginning of Kingdom of Pergamus
279. Gaulish Settlement in Asia
275. Battle of Beneventum
272. Death of Pyrrhus at Argos
270–216. Hiero II, King of Syracuse
264–241. First Punic War
251. Sicyon joins the Achæan League
250. Rise of the Parthian Dynasty
247. Aratus, General of the Achæan League
236. Cleomenes, King of Sparta
229. War between Rome and Illyria
227. War between Sparta and the Achæan League
223. Corinth given up to Antigonus Doson
221. Battle of Sellasia
221. Death of Cleomenes
220–217. The Confederate War
218. Second Punic War
218–206. The Scipios in Spain
217. Battle of Lake Trasimene
216. Battle of Cannae
213–205. First Macedonian War
207. Battle of Metaurus
206–201. Publius Cornelius Scipio in Africa
202. Battle of Zama
200. Second Macedonian War
197. Battle of Cynoscephalae
191. Defeat of Antiochus the Great at Thermopylæ
191. Roman Conquest of Cisalpine Gaul
191. Defeat of Antiochus at Magnesia

B. C.

189. Roman Conquest of Ætolia
ca.182–146. Polybius
171. Third Macedonian War
168. The Lycian League
168. Battle of Pydna
149. Third Punic War
149. Fourth Macedonian War
148. Macedonia becomes a Roman Province
146. Carthage taken by the Romans
146. War between Rome and Achæa; destruction of Corinth
133. Attalus bequeaths Pergamus to the Romans
133. Roman Conquest of Numantia
133. Tribunate of Tiberius Gracchus
125. First Roman Province in Transalpine Gaul
123. Tribunate of Caius Gracchus
111–106. Jugurthine War
109. Invasion of Gaul by Cimbri and Teutons
107. Caius Marius, Roman Consul
102. Defeat of the Teutons at Aquæ Sextiæ
101. Defeat of the Cimbri at Vercellæ
90. The Social War
88–82. Civil War between Marius and Sulla
88. First Mithridatic War
87. Battles of Chaeroneia and Orchomenus
82. Dictatorship of Sulla in Rome
74–64. Second Mithridatic War
64. Roman Conquest of Syria
63. Jerusalem taken by Pompeius
58–51. Conquests of Cæsar in Gaul
55–54. Cæsar's Invasions of Britain
54–53. Parthian Expedition and Death of Crassus
49. Civil War of Pompeius and Cæsar in Rome
48. Defeat of Pompeius at Pharsalus
45. Perpetual Dictatorship of Cæsar
44. Death of Cæsar
43. Second Civil War in Rome
42. Battle of Philippi
32. War between Octavius and Antonius
31. Battle of Actium
27. Title of Augustus taken by Octavius
27. Beginning of the Roman Empire
11–9. Campaigns of Drusus and Tiberius in Germany
ca. 4. Jesus Christ born.

A. D.

9. Defeat of Varus by Arminius
13. Germanicus leads the Romans into Germany
14. Tiberius, Emperor of Rome
15–16. Campaigns of Germanicus
33. Crucifixion and Resurrection of Christ
37–41. Caligula, Emperor of Rome
41–54. Claudius, Emperor of Rome
42–66. St. Peter, first Bishop of Rome
43. Claudius in Britain
54–68. Nero, Emperor of Rome
66–78. St. Linus, Bishop of Rome
68–69. Galba, Otho, Vitellius, Emperors of Rome
69–70. Revolt of Civilis

A. D.

70–79. Vespasian, Emperor of Rome
70. Destruction of Jerusalem
78–91. St. Cletus, Pope of Rome
79–81. Domitian, Emperor of Rome
81–96. Titus, Emperor of Rome
84. Final Conquest of Britain by Agricola
86. Dacian War
91–100. St. Clement II, Pope of Rome
96–98. Nerva, Emperor of Rome
98–117. Trajan, Emperor of Rome
100-109. St. Evaristus, Pope of Rome
109–119. St. Alexander, Pope of Rome
117–138. Hadrian
119–127. St. Sixtus I, Pope of Rome
127–139. St. Telesphorus, Pope of Rome
138–161. Antoninus Pius
139–142. St. Hyginus, Pope of Rome
142–157. St. Pius, Pope of Rome
157–168. St. Anicetus, Pope of Rome
161–180. Marcus Aurelius, Emperor of Rome
168–177. St. Loterus, Pope of Rome
177–193. St. Eleutherius, Pope of Rome
180–193. Commodus, Emperor of Rome
193–211. Septimius Severus, Emperor of Rome
193–202. St. Victor I, Pope of Rome
202–219. St. Zephyrinus, Pope of Rome
211–217. Antoninus Caracalla, Emperor of Rome
219–222. St. Calixtus, Pope of Rome
222–235. Alexander Severus, Emperor of Rome
223–230. St. Urban I, Pope of Rome
226. Sassanid Dynasty in Persia
230–235. St. Pontianus, Pope of Rome
235–236. St. Anterus, Pope of Rome
236–250. St. Fabian, Pope of Rome
251. St. Cornelius, Pope of Rome
252. St. Lucius, Pope of Rome
253–260. Valerian, Emperor of Rome
253–257. St. Stephen I, Pope of Rome
257–258. St. Sixtus II, Pope of Rome
259–269. St. Dionysius, Pope of Rome
260–268. Gallienus, Emperor of Rome
261. Kingdom of Palmyra formed
268–270. Claudius II, Emperor of Rome
269–270. Defeats of the Goths by Claudius
269–275. St. Felix I, Pope of Rome
270–275. Aurelian, Emperor of Rome
273. Overthrow of the Kingdom of Palmyra
275–283. St. Eutychianus, Pope of Rome
283–296. St. Caius, Pope of Rome
284–305. Diocletian, Emperor of Rome
286–305. Maximian, joint Emperor of Rome with Diocletian
296–304. St. Marcellinus, Pope of Rome
308–310. St. Marcellus, Pope of Rome
311–314. St. Miltiades, Pope of Rome
314. Commencement of temporal power of the Popes
314–336. St. Silvester, Pope of Rome
323–337. Constantine the Great, sole Emperor of Rome

A. D.

324. Foundation of Constantinople
325. Council of Nicaea
336–337. St. Marcus, Pope of Rome
337–352. St. Julius I, Pope of Rome
350. Constantius becomes sole Emperor of Rome
352–355. Liberius, Pope of Rome
355–358. Felix II, Pope of Rome
356–360. Campaigns of Julian in Gaul
359–365. Liberius again Pope of Rome
360–363. Julian, Emperor of Rome
366–367. St. Damascus becomes Pope; opposes the Arians; St. Jerome, his secretary, corrects Latin Bible
367–384. Ursinus, Pope of Rome
376. The Goths cross the Danube
376. Russia invaded by the Huns
378. Battle of Hadrianople
384–398. Siricius, Pope of Rome
393. Theodosius the Great becomes sole Emperor of Rome
395. Roman Empire divided
398–402. St. Anastasius, Pope of Rome
402. Alaric in Italy
402–417. St. Innocent I, Pope of Rome
403. Stilicho defeats Alaric
410. Rome taken by Alaric
410. The Roman Legions leave Britain
414. Beginning of the Gothic Kingdom in Spain and Gaul
417–418. St. Zozimus, Pope of Rome
418–422. St. Boniface I, Pope of Rome
422–432. St. Celestine I, Pope of Rome
429. Settlement of the Vandals in Africa
432–440. Sixtus III, Pope of Rome
440–461. St. Leo (I) the Great, Pope of Rome
445. Attila founds the city of Buda
449–547. Anglo-Saxon Conquest of Britain
451. Defeat of Attila at Châlons
457–461. Majorian, Emperor of the West
461–468. St. Hilary, Pope of Rome
468–483. St. Simplicus, Pope of Rome
476. Reunion of the Roman Empires under Zeno
476. Odoacer extinguishes the Roman Empire
483–492. St. Felix III, Pope of Rome
492–496. St. Gelasius, Pope of Rome; fixes canon of Scriptures
493–526. Reign of Theodoric in Italy
496–498. St. Anastasius II, Pope of Rome
498–514. Symmachus, Pope of Rome
514–523. Hounisdas, Pope of Rome
523–526. John I, Pope of Rome
526–530. Felix IV, Pope of Rome
527–565. Justinian, Emperor of the East
530–533. Boniface II, Pope of Rome
531–579. Chosroes (Khusru) or Anushirwan, King of Persia
533–535. John (II) Mercurius, Pope of Rome
534. Campaigns of Belisarius in Africa
535–536. Agapetus, Pope of Rome
536–554. Italy recovered by Belisarius and Narses
536–537. St. Silverius, Pope of Rome
537–555. Vigilius, Pope of Rome

A. D.	
555–560.	Pelagius I, Pope of Rome
560–573.	John III, Pope of Rome
568.	Lombard Settlements in Italy
569.	Birth of Mohammed
574–578.	Benedict (I) Bonosus, Pope of Rome
578–590.	Pelagius II, Pope of Rome
582–602.	Maurice, Emperor of the East
590–628.	Chosroes (Khusru) Parviz, King of Persia
590–604.	St. Gregory the Great, Pope of Rome
597–681.	Conversion of the English
602–610.	Phokas, Emperor of the East
604–606.	Sabinianus, Pope of Rome
606.	Boniface III, Pope of Rome
607–614.	Boniface IV, Pope of Rome
609.	Beginning of Mohammed's Mission
610–641.	Heraclius, Emperor of the East
611–615.	Campaigns of Chosroes
614–617.	St. Deusdedit, Pope of Rome
617–625.	Boniface V, Pope of Rome
623–628.	Heraclius overthrows the Persian power
625–639.	Honorius I, Pope of Rome
632.	Death of Mohammed; Abu-Bekr Caliph
632–639.	Saracen Conquest of Syria
632–651.	Saracen Conquest of Persia
638.	Saracen Conquest of Egypt
640.	Library at Alexandria burned
640.	Severinus, Pope of Rome
640–642.	John IV, Pope of Rome
642–649.	St. Theodorus I, Pope of Rome
647–709.	Saracen Conquest of Africa
649–654.	Martin I, Pope of Rome
654–657.	Eugenius I, Pope of Rome
657–672.	Vitalianus, Pope of Rome
672–676.	Adeodatus, Pope of Rome
673.	First Siege of Constantinople
676–678.	Domnus I, Pope of Rome
678–682.	St. Agathon, Pope of Rome
682–683.	St. Leo II, Pope of Rome
684–685.	Benedict II, Pope of Rome
685–686.	John V, Pope of Rome
686–687.	Conon, Pope of Rome
687–701.	Sergius, Pope of Rome
698.	Carthage taken by the Saracens
701–705.	John VI, Pope of Rome
705–708.	John VII, Pope of Rome
708.	Sisinnius, Pope of Rome
708–715.	Constantine, Pope of Rome
710–713.	Saracen Conquest of Spain
711.	Roderic, King of Spain
715–731.	St. Gregory II, Pope of Rome
716.	Second Siege of Constantinople
718–741.	Leo the Isaurian, Emperor of the East
728.	Iconoclast Controversy in Italy
731–741.	Gregory III, Pope of Rome
732.	Battle of Tours; defeat of the Saracens by Charles Martel
741–752.	St. Zacharias, Pope of Rome
741–775.	Constantine Copronymus, Emperor of the East

A. D.

750. End of the Ommiad Dynasty at Damascus
752. Stephen II, Pope of Rome
752–768. Pepin the Short, King of France
752–757. Stephen II, Pope of Rome
753. Pepin, King of the Franks
755. Abd-al-rahman founds the Ommiad Dynasty in Spain
755. The Saracens driven out of Gaul
757–767. Paul I, Pope of Rome
767–768. Constantine Theophylactus
768–772. Stephen IV, Pope of Rome
768–814. Charles the Great (Charlemagne), King of France
772–795. Adrian I, Pope of Rome
774. Charles the Great overthrows the Lombard Kingdom
795–816. Leo III, Pope of Rome
800. Charles the Great, Emperor of the West
802–837. Ecgberht, King of West-Saxons
814–840. Louis (I) le Debonnaire, King of France
816–817. Stephen V, Pope of Rome
817–824. Pascal I, Pope of Rome
823. Saracen Conquest of Crete
824–827. Eugenius II, Pope of Rome
827. Valentinius, Pope of Rome
827–837. Egbert, King of England
827–844. Gregory IV, Pope of Rome
827–878. Saracen Conquest of Sicily
837–857. Ethelwolf, King of England
840–855. Lothaire I, King of France
840–877. Charles the Bald, King of France
843. Treaty of Verdun
844–847. Sergius II, Pope of Rome
847–855. Leo IV, Pope of Rome
855–858. Benedict III, Pope of Rome
855–875. Louis II, King of France
857. Ethelbald, King of England
858–867. Nicholas I, Pope of Rome
860–866. Ethelbert, King of England
862. Rurik the Norman arrives at Novgorod
867–872. Adrian II, Pope of Rome
867–1028. The Macedonian Emperors in the East
871–901. Alfred the Great, King of England
872–882. John VIII, Pope of Rome
875. Charles the Bald of France made Holy Roman Emperor
881–887. Arnulf, King of Germany
882–884. Martin II, Pope of Rome
884–885. Adrian III, Pope of Rome
885. Paris besieged by the Northmen
885–891. Stephen VI, Pope of Rome
887. Division of the Carolingian Empire
889. Turks or Magyars colonize Hungary
891–896. Formosus, Pope of Rome
894. The Danes ravage Mercia
896. Arnulf, King of Germany, crowned Emperor of Rome
896–897. Boniface VI, Pope of Rome
897. Stephen VII, Pope of Rome
897–898. Romanus, Pope of Rome
898. Theodorus II, Pope of Rome
898–900. John IX, Pope of Rome

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899. Louis (III) the Blind, Emperor of Germany
899–911. Louis (IV) the Child, King of Germany
900–903. Benedict IV, Pope of Rome
901–925. Edward the Elder, King of England
903. Leo V, Pope of Rome
903. Christopher, Pope of Rome
904–911. Sergius III, Pope of Rome
911–913. Anastasius III, Pope of Rome
911–918. Conrad I, King of Germany
913. Settlement of Rolf in Gaul
913–914. Landonius, Pope of Rome
914–928. John X, Pope of Rome
918–936. Henry (I) the Fowler, King of Germany
922–923. Robert, King of France
924. Edward the Elder, Lord of all Britain
925–940. Athelstan, King of England
928–929. Leo VI, Pope of Rome
929–931. Stephen VIII, Pope of Rome
931–936. John XI, Pope of Rome
936–939. Leo VII, Pope of Rome
936–973. Otho (I) the Great, King of Germany
939–942. Stephen IX, Pope of Rome
940–946. Edmund I, King of England
942–946. Martin III, Pope of Rome
946–955. Eadred, King of England
946–956. Agapetus II, Pope of Rome
955–958. Edgar the Peaceable, King of England
956–963. John XII, Pope of Rome
962. Otho I, King of Germany, crowned the Holy Roman Emperor
963–964. Leo VIII, Pope of Rome
964–965. Benedict V, Pope of Rome
965–972. John XIII, Pope of Rome
972. Otto II, Holy Roman Emperor
972–974. Benedict VI, Pope of Rome
974–975. Domnus II, Pope of Rome
975–979. Edward the Martyr, King of England
975–984. Benedict VII, Pope of Rome
977–995. Hakon Jarl, King of Norway
979–1013. Sweyn, King of England
983. Otto III, Holy Roman Emperor
984. John XIV, Pope of Rome
984. John XV, Pope of Rome
985–996. John XVI, Pope of Rome
986. Louis (V) the Indolent, King of France
987–996. Hugh Capet the Great, King of France
995–1000. Olaf (I) Trygvaeson, King of Norway
996–999. Gregory V, Pope of Rome
996–1031. Robert (II) the Sage, King of France
999–1003. Sylvester II, Pope of Rome
1000. Leif Ericson winters in Vinland
1001–1026. Mohammedan Invasion of India
1003. John XVII, Pope of Rome
1003–1009. John XVIII, Pope of Rome
1009–1012. Sergius IV, Pope of Rome
1012–1024. Benedict VIII, Pope of Rome
1013–1016. Danish Conquest of England

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1014–1035. Canute, King of England
1024–1033. John XIX, Pope of Rome
1024–1039. Conrad (II) the Salique, King of Germany
1027. Conrad (II), Holy Roman Emperor
1031. End of the Ommiad Dynasty in Spain
1031–1060. Henry I, King of France
1032. Union of Burgundy with the Empire
1033–1044. Benedict IX, Pope of Rome
1035. Rise of the Seljuk Turks
1035–1040. Harold I, King of England
1039–1056. Henry (III) the Black, King of Germany
1040–1042. Edward the Confessor, King of England
1042–1066. Harold II, King of England
1044. Sylvester III, Pope of Rome
1044–1046. Gregory VI, Pope of Rome
1046. Henry III, Holy Roman Emperor
1046–1047. Clement II, Pope of Rome
1047–1048. Benedict IX, Pope of Rome
1048. Damasus II, Pope of Rome
1048–1054. St. Leo IX, Pope of Rome
1055. Togrel Beg helps the Caliph Al Kayem against the Dilemites
1055–1057. Victor II, Pope of Rome
1056. Henry IV, Holy Roman Emperor
1057–1058. Stephen X, Pope of Rome
1058. Benedict IX, Pope of Rome
1058–1061. Nicholas II, Pope of Rome
1060–1090. Norman Conquest of Sicily
1060–1108. Philip (I) the Fair, King of France
1061–1073. Alexander II, Pope of Rome
1066. Battle of Senlac (Hastings); Norman Conquest of England
1066–1087. William the Conqueror, King of England
1071. Battle of Manzikert
1073. Revolt of the Saxons against Henry IV
1073–1080. St Gregory VII, Pope of Rome
1077. Henry IV at Canossa
1080–1085. Clement III, Pope of Rome
1084. Alfonso of Leon takes Toledo
1087. Dynasty of the Almoravides in Spain
1086–1088. Victor III, Pope of Rome
1087–1100. William (II) Rufus, King of England
1088–1099. Urban II, Pope of Rome
1092. Division of the Seljuk Empire
1095. Council of Clermont
1095. Portugal taken from the Saracens by Henry of Besancon
1096. The First Crusade
1099–1118. Pascal II, Pope of Rome
1099. Jerusalem taken by the Crusaders
1100–1135. Henry (I) Beauclerc, King of England
1106–1125. Henry V, Holy Roman Emperor
1108–1137. Louis (VI) the Lusty, King of France
1118. Alfonso of Aragon takes Saragossa
1118–1119. Gelasius II, Pope of Rome
1118–1143. John Comnenus, Eastern Emperor
1119–1124. Calixtus II, Pope of Rome
1122. The Concordat of Worms
1124–1130. Honorius II, Pope of Rome
1125–1138. Lothar of Saxony, Emperor

A. D.	
1130.	Norman Kingdom of Sicily
1130–1138.	Innocent II, Pope of Rome
1135–1154.	Stephen, King of England
1137–1180.	Louis (VII) the Young, King of France
1138–1257.	House of Hohenstaufen or Suabia rules in Germany
1138–1152.	Conrad III, Holy Roman Emperor
1138–1143.	Victor IV, Pope of Rome
1143–1180.	Manuel Comenus, Eastern Emperor
1143–1144.	Celestine II, Pope of Rome
1144–1145.	Lucius II, Pope of Rome
1145–1153.	Eugenius III, Pope of Rome
1146.	The Dynasty of the Almohades in Spain
1147.	The Second Crusade
1150–1177.	Henry II, Duke of Austria
1152–1190.	Frederick (I) Barbarossa, Holy Roman Emperor
1153–1154.	Anastasius IV, Pope of Rome
1154–1189.	Henry (II) Plantagenet, King of England
1154–1159.	Adrian IV, Pope of Rome
1156.	Austria became a duchy
1159–1181.	Alexander III, Pope of Rome
1167.	The Lombard League
1171.	English Conquest of Ireland
1171.	Saladin overthrows the Fatimite Dynasty
1176.	Manuel, Eastern Emperor, defeated by the Turks
1177–1194.	Leopold V, Duke of Austria
1180–1223.	Philip (II) Augustus, King of France
1181–1185.	Lucius III, Pope of Rome
1183.	Peace of Constance
1185–1187.	Urban III, Pope of Rome
1187.	Saladin takes Jerusalem
1187.	Gregory VIII, Pope of Rome
1187–1191.	Clement III, Pope of Rome
1189–1199.	Richad (I) Cœur de Lion, King of England
1190–1198.	Henry (VI) Asper, King of Germany
1191–1198.	Celestine III, Pope of Rome
1194.	Conquest of Sicily by Henry VI
1194–1198.	Frederic (I) the Catholic, Duke of Austria
1195.	Battle of Alarcon
1198–1216.	Innocent III, Pope of Rome
1198–1230.	Leopold (VI) the Glorious, Duke of Austria
1199–1216.	John, King of England
1201.	Alliance between the Crusaders and Venetians
1203.	First Latin Siege
1204.	Constantinople taken by Venetians and Crusaders
1206.	Invasion of the Mongols under Jenghiz Khan
1208.	Crusade against the Albigenses
1212.	Battle of Tolosa
1213–1276.	James the Conqueror, King of Aragon
1214.	Battle of Bouvines
1215.	Magna Carta granted by John
1215–1246.	Frederick II, King of Germany
1216–1227.	Honorius III, Pope of Rome
1216–1272.	Henry III, King of England
1217–1252.	Ferdinand III, King of Castile
1222.	Mongol Invasion of Persia
1222.	Andrew II signs the Golden Bull securing the liberty of Austria

A. D.

ca. 1223. Tartar conquests in Russia
1223–1226. Louis (VIII) Cœur de Lion, King of France
1226–1270. Louis IX (Saint Louis), King of France
1227–1241. Gregory IX, Pope of Rome
1228. Frederick II crowned King of Jerusalem
1229. The Country of Toulouse joined to France
1230. Ferdinand III permanently unites Castile and Leon
1230–1246. Frederic (II) the Warlike, Duke of Austria
1232. Gregory IX appoints inquisitors in Spain
1237. Kingdom of Granada founded
1240. Rise of the Ottoman Turks
1241. Battle of Liegnitz
1241. Celestine IV, Pope of Rome
1243–1254. Innocent IV, Pope of Rome
1246–1276. Interregnum in Austria
1248. First Crusade of St. Louis of France
1250–1256. Conrad IV, Holy Roman Emperor
1254–1261. Alexander IV, Pope of Rome
1256–1273. The Interregnum in Germany
1258. Manfred, King of Sicily
1258. End of the Bagdad Caliphate
1259–1282. Michael Palaeologus, Eastern Emperor
1261. Recovery of Constantinople from the Latins
1261–1265. Urban IV, Pope of Rome
1265. Battle of Evesham
1265. Dante born
1265–1268. Clement IV, Pope of Rome
1266. Conquest of Sicily by Charles of Anjou
1270–1285. Philip (III) the Hardy, King of France
1271–1276. Gregory X, Pope of Rome
1272–1307. Edward I, King of England
1273. Rudolph, son of Albert IV, founds the Hapsburg Line
1276. Vicedominus, Pope of Rome
1276. Adrian V, Pope of Rome
1276. Innocent V, Pope of Rome
1276–1277. Nicholas III, Pope of Rome
1276–1282. Rudolph I, Duke of Austria
1277–1280. Nicholas III, Pope of Rome
1281–1285. Martin IV, Pope of Rome
1282. The Sicilian Vespers
1282. Wales united to England
1282–1308. Albert I and Rudolph II, Dukes of Austria
1284. Genoese defeat the Pisans off Meloria
1285–1288. Honorius IV, Pope of Rome
1285–1314. Philip (IV) the Fair, King of France
1288–1292. Nicholas IV, Pope of Rome
1291. Acre taken by the Mohammedans
1291. The Swiss cantons form a league for protection and coöperation
1292–1298. Adolphus, King of Germany
1294. St. Celestine V, Pope of Rome
1294–1303. Boniface XI, Pope of Rome
1298–1308. Albert I, King of Germany
1299–1326. Othman, Emir of Turkey
1300. Moscow made the capital of Russia
1302 Battle of Courtray
1305–1314. Clement V, Pope of Rome

A. D.

1307–1327. Edward II, King of England
1308–1312. Henry VII, Emperor of Germany
1308–1326. Frederic I and Leopold I, Dukes of Austria
1309. Robert, King of Naples
1309. The Papal Seat removed from Rome to Avignon
1313. Interregnum in Germany
1314. Lewis of Bavaria, King of Germany
1314. Philip the Fair annexes Lyons to France
1314–1316. Louis (X) Huntin, King of France
1314–1330. Louis IV of Bavaria and Frederick III of Austria, rival German Emperors
1315. Battle of Morgarten
1316. John I, King of France
1316–1322. Philip (V) the Long, King of France
1316–1334. John XXII, Pope of Rome
1322–1328. Charles (IV) the Handsome, King of France; last of the House of Capet
1326–1330. Frederic I, Duke of Austria (alone)
1326–1360. Orchan, Sultan of Turkey
1327–1377. Edward III, King of England
1328. Lewis of Bavaria, Emperor of Germany
1328. Independence of Scotland
1328–1350. Philip (VI) de Valois, the Fortunate, King of France
1330–1339. Albert II and Otho, Dukes of Austria
1330–1349. Louis IV of Bavaria, German Emperor
1334–1342. Benedict XII, Pope of Rome
1337. English invasion of France, begins Hundred Years' War
1339–1358. Albert II, Duke of Austria
1341–1347. First Passage of the Turks into Europe
1342. Louis, King of Hungary
1342–1352. Clement VI, Pope of Rome
1343. Joanna I, Queen of Naples
1346. Battle of Creçy
1347. Rienzi at Rome
1347–1378. Charles (IV) of Luxemburg, German Emperor
1348. Persecution of the Jews begun at Chillon
1350–1364. John (II) the Good, King of France
1352–1362. Innocent VI, Pope of Rome
1356. Golden Bull, fundamental law of the German Empire
1356. The Battle of Poitiers
1358–1365. Rudolph IV, Duke of Austria
1360. Peace of Bretigny
1360–1389. Amurath I, Sultan of Turkey
1361. Philip of Valois, Duke of Burgundy
1361. Hadrianople taken by the Turks
1361. King Waldemar wars against the Hanseatic League
1362–1370. Urban V, Pope of Rome
1364–1380. Charles (V) the Wise, King of France
1365–1395. Albert III and Leopold II or III, Dukes of Austria
1366. Battle of Najara
1370. Rise of Timour
1370–1378. Gregory XI, Pope of Rome
1376. Return of the Popes to Rome
1377–1399. Richard II, King of England
1378–1400. Wenceslas, King of Bohemia
1378. Urban VI, Pope of Rome
1378–1389. Clement VII, Pope of Rome

A. D.	
1378.	Beginning of the Great Schism
1378.	Beginning of the War of Chioggia
1380.	Tartar war in Russia
1380–1393.	Timur conquers Persia
1383.	Moscow burned
1385.	John the Great, King of Portugal
1386.	Battle of Sempach
1386.	Union of Poland and Lithuania
1389–1397.	Margaret, Queen of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark
1389–1394.	Boniface IX, Pope of Rome
1389–1403.	Bajazet (I) Ilderim, Sultan of Turkey
1394–1404.	Benedict XIII, Pope at Avignon
1395.	Gian Galeazzo Visconti, Duke of Milan
1395–1411.	William I and his brothers and their cousin Albert IV, Dukes of Austria
1396.	Victory of Bajazet at Nicopolis
1397.	The Union of Calmar
1399–1413.	Henry IV, King of England
1402.	Bajazet defeated by Timur at Angora
1403–1410.	Solieman, Sultan of Turkey
1404.	John the Fearless, Duke of Burgundy
1404–1406.	Innocent VII, Pope of Rome
1405.	Death of Timur
1406.	Pisa becomes subject to Florence
1406–1409.	Gregory XII, Pope of Rome
1409.	Sicily united to Aragon
1409.	Council of Pisa
1409–1410.	Alexander V, Pope of Rome
1410–1438.	Sigismund, King of Hungary and Holy Roman Emperor
1410–1413.	Musa-Chelebi, Sultan of Turkey
1410–1417.	John XXIII, anti-Pope
1411–1439.	Albert V, Duke of Austria
1412–1431.	Joan of Arc
1413–1421.	Mohammed I, Sultan of Turkey
1413–1422.	Henry V, King of England
1415.	Council of Constance
1415.	John Huss burned
1415.	Battle of Agincourt
1416.	Alfonso V, King of Aragon
1417–1424.	Martin V, Pope of Rome
1419.	Henry V takes Rome
1419.	Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy
1419.	Jane II, Queen of Naples
1420.	Treaty of Troyes
1421–1451.	Amurath II, Sultan of Turkey
1422.	Siege of Constantinople
1422–1461.	Henry VI, King of England
1422–1461.	Louis XI, King of France
1424–1429.	Clement VIII, Pope of Rome
1429.	Battle of Orleans
1431.	Council of Basle
1431–1439.	Eugenius IV, Pope of Rome
1435.	Treaty of Arras
1438.	Imperial House of Austria begins to rule in Germany with Albert II as Emperor
1439.	Council of Florence
1439–1449.	Felix V, Pope of Rome

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1439–1457.	Ladislaus, Duke of Austria
1440–1493	Frederick (IV) the Pacific, Emperor of Germany
1444.	Battle of Varna
1444.	Battle of St. Jacob near Basle
1447.	Death of Filippo Maria Visconti, Duke of Milan
1447–1455.	Nicholas V, Pope of Rome
1448.	Christian I, King of Denmark
1448–1453.	Constantine Palaeologus, Emperor of the East
1450.	Francesco Sforza, Duke of Milan
1451–1481.	Mohammed II, Sultan of Turkey
1452.	End of the Hundred Years' War
1453.	The Turks take Constantinople
1455–1458.	Calixtus III, Pope of Rome
1455–1485.	Wars of York and Lancaster
1456.	John Hunyady drives back the Turks from Belgrade
1457–1493.	Emperor Frederic III and Albert VI, Dukes of Austria
1458–1490.	Matthias Corvinus, King of Hungary
1458–1464.	Pius II, Pope of Rome
1461.	Mohammed II conquers the Empire of Trebizond
1461–1483.	Edward IV, King of England
1461–1483.	Louis XI, King of France
1462.	Spaniards capture Gibraltar
1464–1471.	Paul II, Pope of Rome
1466.	Casimir IV, King of Poland, wins West Prussia from the Teutonic Knights
1471.	Union of Castile and Aragon
1471–1484.	Sixtus IV, Pope of Rome
1477.	Ivan Vasilovitch frees Russia from the Moguls
1480.	The Inquisition is established in Spain
1481–1512.	Bajazet II, Sultan of Turkey
1483.	Luther born
1483–1485.	Edward V, King of England
1483–1498.	Charles (VIII) the Affable, King of France
1484–1492.	Innocent VIII, Pope of Rome
1485–1509.	Henry VII, King of England
1486.	Discovery of the Cape of Good Hope
1492.	Granada taken by Ferdinand II
1492.	Christopher Columbus discovers America
1492–1503.	Alexander VI, Pope of Rome
1493–1519.	Maximilian I, Emperor of Germany
1493–1804.	Austria merged in Germany
1494.	Charles VIII of France enters Italy
1494.	Florence gets rid of the Medici
1494.	Pisa regains her liberty
1498.	Sebastian Cabot sails along the North American coast from Maine to Cape Hatteras
1498–1515.	Louis XII, King of France
1499.	Swiss Independence is established
1500.	Louis XII of France conquers the Duchy of Milan
1501.	Shah Ismail, first Sopli of Persia
1503.	Pius III, Pope of Rome
1503–1513.	Julius II, Pope of Rome
1504.	Ferdinand of Spain and Sicily conquers Naples
1507.	Luther consecrated as a priest
1508.	Luther becomes professor in the University of Wittenberg
1508.	League of Cambray
1508.	Maximilian I takes the title of Emperor-elect

A. D.

1509. Accession of Henry VIII, King of England
1511. Pope Julius II forms the Holy League
1512. Ferdinand conquers Navarre
1512. Battle of Ravenna
1512. The Medici return to Florence
1512. Germany divided into Circles
1512. Luther returns from an embassy to Rome disgusted with the frivolity of the clergy
1512–1516. Ferdinand V, King of all Spain
1512–1520. Selim (I) the Inflexible, Sultan of Turkey
1513. James IV of Scotland defeated by the English at Flodden Field
1513–1522. Leo X, Pope of Rome
1513–1523. Christian II, King of Denmark and Norway
1515. Battle of Marignano
1515–1547. Francis I, King of France; ideas of the Renaissance introduced
1516–1556. Charles I, King of Spain
1517. Luther, opposing the sale of indulgences, issues his ninety-five propositions
1519. Charles I of Spain elected Emperor as Charles V
1519. In consequence of the Leipzig controversy, Luther excommunicated
1519. Magellan sails in the expedition that first circumnavigates the globe
1519. Ulrich Zwingli preaches at Zürich
1519–1521. Mexico conquered by Hernando Cortéz
1520. Christian II of Denmark becomes King of Norway
1520. Christian II, King of Denmark and Norway conquers Sweden
1520–1566. Suleiman (I or II) the Magnificent, Emperor of Turkey
1521. Suleiman takes Belgrade
1521. War between Charles V and Francis I
1521. Luther before the Diet of Worms
1522. Knights of St. John driven out of Rhodes
1522–1523. Adrian VI, Pope of Rome
1523–1534. Paul III (Alexander Farnese), Pope of Rome
1523. Frederick I, King of Denmark and Norway
1523–1560. Gustavus (I) Vasa, King of Sweden
1525. Bourbon sacks Rome
1525. Battle of Pavia
1525. Foundation of the Duchy of Prussia
1526. Lewis II of Hungary killed at the Battle of Mohacs
1527. Sack of Rome by the Imperialists
1527. The Medici driven out of Florence
1529. Peace of Cambray
1529. Diet of Speyer
1529. Sultan Suleiman besieges Vienna
1530. Henry VIII assumes the title of Supreme Head of the Church of England
1530. Confession of Augsburg
1530. Fall of Florence
1530. Charles V crowned Emperor
1531. Diet of Ratisbon
1531. Union of Germany
1531. The League of Schmalkalden
1531. Death of Zwingli
1531. The Portuguese colonize Brazil

A. D.	
1531–1537.	Alexander I, Duke of Tuscany
1532–1536.	Peru conquered by Francisco Pizarro
1533.	Cramner in opposition to the Pope declares the marriage of Henry VIII with Catherine of Aragon to be void
1533–1584.	Ivan (IV) the Terrible, Emperor of Russia
1534.	Authority of the Pope in England transferred to the Crown
1534.	Duke Charles of Savoy besieges Geneva
1536.	Calvin makes Geneva his home
1537–1569.	Cosmo de' Medici, Duke of Tuscany
1538.	Truce of Nice
1538.	Unfortunate German expedition to Algiers
1540.	The Society of Jesus founded by Ignatius Loyola
1541.	De Soto discovers the Mississippi
1542.	Birth and accession of Mary Queen of Scots
1543.	Nissa besieged by the Turks
1544.	Peace of Crespy
1545.	Council of Trent
1546.	Death of Luther
1547.	Battle of Mühlberg
1547.	Edward VI succeeds Henry VIII as King of England
1547–1559.	Henry II, King of France; civil wars in France
1550–1555.	Jules III, Pope of Rome
1552.	Treaty of Passau
1553.	Arctic Expedition under Sir Hugh Willoughby and Richard Chancellor
1553.	Calais taken by the English
1553.	Death of Edward VI of England
1553.	Lady Jane Grey claims the English crown
1553–1558.	Mary, Queen of England; persecution of English Protestants
1555.	Peace of Augsburg
1555.	The Fall of Sienna
1555.	Abdication of Charles V
1555.	Marcellus II, Pope of Rome
1555–1559.	Paul IV, Pope of Rome
1555–1564.	Ferdinand I, Emperor of Germany
1556.	Arctic Expedition under Stephens Burrough
1556–1598.	Philip II, King of Spain
1556.	Akbar, Emperor of Hindustan
1557.	Cosmo de' Medici, Duke of Florence, gets possession of Sienna
1557.	Battles of St. Quentin and Gravelines
1558.	Death of Charles V
1558.	The French take Calais
1558–1603.	Elizabeth, Queen of England; Protestantism restored in England
1559.	Peace of Cateau-Cambrésis
1559.	Frederick II of Denmark and Norway
1559–1560.	Francis II, King of France
1560.	Death of Gustavus Vasa
1560–1574.	Charles IX, King of France
1562.	Religious Wars in France begin
1562.	First French Settlement of Carolina
1564.	Shakespeare born
1564–1576.	Maximilian II, Emperor of Germany
1565.	St. Augustine founded
1566.	The Netherlands revolt against Philip II of Spain
1566–1572.	St. Pius V, Pope of Rome
1566–1574.	Selim II, Sultan of Turkey

A. D.	
1568–1586.	Mary Queen of Scots claims the English crown
1569–1574.	Cosmo de' Medici, Grand-Duke of Tuscany
1571.	Cyprus taken by the Turks
1571.	Battle of Lepanto; Turkish naval power destroyed by the Holy League
1572.	Massacre of St. Bartholomew
1572–1585.	Gregory XII, Pope of Rome
1573.	The Polish Crown becomes purely elective
1574–1587.	Francis I, Grand-Duke of Tuscany
1574–1589.	Henry III, King of France; last of the House of Valois
1574–1595.	Amurath III, Sultan of Turkey
1576.	Frobisher's attempt to discover a Northwest Passage
1576–1612.	Rudolf II, Emperor of Germany
1580.	Charles Emmanuel, Duke of Savoy
1580.	Philip II annexes Portugal to Spain
1581.	Union of the Seven Provinces
1584.	Death of William the Silent
1584–1598.	Feodor or Theodor I, Emperor of Russia
1585.	Davis passes up Davis Strait to latitude 72° 41′ N
1585.	Sir Walter Raleigh founds the Colony of Virginia
1585–1590.	Sixtus V, Pope of Rome
1587.	Mary Queen of Scots beheaded
1587–1608.	Ferdinand I, Grand-Duke of Tuscany
1588.	Philip II sends the Armada to England
1588–1648.	Christian IV of Denmark and Norway
1589.	End of the Dynasty of Rurik in Russia
1589–1610.	Henry (IV) the Great of Bourbon, King of France and Navarre
1590–1591.	Gregory XIV, Pope of Rome
1591.	Innocent IX, Pope of Rome
1592–1605.	Clement VIII, Pope of Rome
1594.	William Barents traces the course of Nova Zembla to latitude 77° N.
1595–1603.	Mohammed III, Sultan of Turkey
1598.	Edict of Nantes
1598–1605.	Boris-Godonof, Emperor of Russia
1598–1621.	Philip III, King of Spain
1601.	Treaty of Lyons
1603.	King James version of the Bible made
1603–1604.	Lady Arabella Stuart claims the English crown
1603–1617.	Achmet I, Sultan of Turkey
1603–1625.	James I, King of England
1605.	Jehangir, Emperor of Hindustan
1605–1606.	Feodor II, Emperor of Russia
1605–1621.	Paul V (Camille Borghese), Pope of Rome
1606–1610.	Vasali-Chouiski or Zouinski, Emperor of Russia
1607.	Jamestown founded
1608–1621.	Cosmo II, Grand-Duke of Tuscany
1609.	Henry Hudson explores and names the Hudson River
1610.	Expulsion of the Moriscos from Spain
1610.	Henry Hudson explores Hudson Bay
1610–1613.	Ladislaus of Poland, Emperor of Russia
1610–1643.	Louis XIII, King of France; rule of Marie de' Medici and Richelieu
1611.	Union of Prussia and Brandenburg
1611–1632.	Gustavus (II) Adolphus the Great, King of Sweden
1612.	Evangelical Union and Catholic League; Revolt in Bohemia

A. D.

1613–1645. Michael-Feodorovitch of the house of Romanov, Emperor of Russia, begins the Romanov dynasty
1614. The Dutch settle New York
1617. Finland ceded to Sweden by Russia
1617–1618. Mustapha I, Sultan of Turkey
1618–1622. Osman II, Sultan of Turkey
1618. Beginning of the Thirty Years' War
1619. Negro slaves introduced into Virginia
1619. Accession of Ferdinand II, who was resolved to suppress rebellion and to restore Catholicism
1620. Frederick, Elector Palatine, King of Bohemia, defeated in the Battle of Prague
1620. Pilgrims land at Plymouth
1621–1623. Gregory XV, Pope of Rome
1621–1665. Philip IV, King of Spain
1621–1670. Ferdinand II, Grand-Duke of Tuscany
1622–1623. Mustapha I, Sultan of Turkey
1623. Massacre of Amboyna
1623–1640. Amurath IV, Sultan of Turkey
1623–1644. Urban VIII, Pope of Rome
1625. Christian IV of Denmark, Head of the Protestant League
1625. Accession of Charles I to the throne of England; struggles with people for royal prerogative
1626. Peter Minuit founds New Amsterdam on Manhattan Island
1627. Shah Jehan, Emperor of Hindustan
1630. Gustavus Adolphus, Head of the Protestant League
1630. Boston founded by Puritans
1631–1700. John Dryden
1631. Battle of Breitenfeld (Leipzig)
1632. Gustavus Adolphus killed
1632. Battle of Lützen
1632. Christina, Queen of Sweden
1634. First settlement in Maryland
1634. Wallenstein disgraced and murdered
1637–1658. Ferdinand III, Holy Roman Emperor
1638. Harvard College establised at Cambridge, Massachusetts
1638. Colonies of Rhode Island and New Haven in Connecticut founded by settlers from Massachusetts
1639. Beginning of the Dynasty of Braganza in Portugal
1639. Free constitution of Connecticut
1640. The Long Parliament meets
1640. English Settlement at Madras
1040–1648. Ibrahim, Sultan of Turkey
1643. Louis XIV of France
1643–1661. Anne of Austria and Mazarin rule France
1643–1715. Louis (XIV) the Great, King of France
1644–1655. Innocent X, Pope of Rome
1645. Charles I defeated by the English Commons at Naseby
1645. War of Candia
1645–1676. Alexis, Emperor of Russia
1648. Peace of Westphalia secures religious toleration throughout Germany and limits the power of the Emperor
1648–1687. Mohammed IV, Sultan of Turkey
1649. Religious toleration proclaimed in Maryland
1649. Charles I of England beheaded
1649–1658. Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector of England
1650–1651. Charles II claims the English crown

A. D.

1655–1667. Alexander VII, Pope of Rome
1657. Prussia independent of Poland
1657–1705. Leopold I, Emperor of Germany
1658. Death of Oliver Cromwell
1658. Aurangzeb, Emperor of Hindustan
1659. Peace of the Pyrenees
1660. Denmark becomes an absolute Monarchy
1660. Treaties of Olivia and Copenhagen
1660–1685. Restoration of the Stuart Line in England with the reign of Charles II; change in national character
1663. Charles II sells Dunkirk to Louis XIV
1664. New York taken by the English
1664–1667. War between England and the United Provinces
1665. The Plague of London
1665–1700. Charles II, King of Spain
1667–1670. Clement IX, Pope of Rome
1668. The Triple Alliance against Louis XIV
1669. The Turks take Candia
1670–1723. Cosmo III, Grand-Duke of Tuscany
1670–1676. Clement X, Pope of Rome
1672. William (III) of Orange becomes Stadtholder of the Netherlands
1674–1696. John Sobieski, King of Poland
1676–1682. Feodor or Theodor II, Emperor of Russia
1676–1689. Innocent XI, Pope of Rome
1678–1679. Peace of Nymwegen
1681. Louis XIV seizes Strassburg
1682. La Salle explores the Mississippi
1682. Philadelphia founded by William Penn
1682. The Turks besiege Vienna
1682. Sweden becomes an absolute Monarchy
1682–1689. Ivan V and Peter I, Emperors of Russia
1685. Argyle and Monmouth claim the English throne
1685. Revocation of the Edict of Nantes
1685–1689. James II, King of England; attempts to restore Catholicism in England
1686. The League of Augsburg
1687. Louis XIV conquers Franche Comté and part of Flanders
1687–1691. Suleiman (II or III), Sultan of Turkey
1687. The Hungarian Crown becomes hereditary
1688. Invasion of England by William of Orange
1688. Louis XIV seizes Avignon
1689. Tyranny of Andros in New England
1689. William and Mary, King and Queen of England
1689–1691. Alexander VIII, Pope of Rome
1689–1725. Peter (I) the Great, sole Emperor of Russia
1691–1695. Ahmed II, Sultan of Turkey
1691–1700. Innocent XII, Pope of Rome
1695–1703. Mustapha II, Sultan of Turkey
1696. Russian Conquest of Azof
1697. Peace of Ryswick
1697. Augustus the Strong, King of Poland
1697–1718. Charles XII, King of Sweden
1698. English Settlement at Calcutta
1699. Peace of Carlowitz
1700. Peter the Great defeated by Charles XII at Narva
1700–1721. Clement XI, Pope of Rome

A. D.	
1700–1724.	Philip V, King of Spain
1701.	Yale College, Connecticut, founded
1701.	Frederick I crowned first King of Prussia
1701–1713.	War of the Spanish Succession
1702–1714.	Anne, Queen of England
1703.	St. Petersburg founded by Peter the Great as new capital of Russia
1703–1730.	Ahmed III, Sultan of Turkey
1704.	Stanislaus, King of Poland
1704.	Gibraltar taken by the English
1704.	Battle of Blenheim
1705–1711.	Joseph I, Emperor of Germany
1707.	Union of England and Scotland
1708.	Beginning of the East India Company
1709.	Charles XII defeated by Peter at Poltowa
1711–1740.	Charles VI, Emperor of Germany
1713.	Pragmatic Sanction
1713.	Treaty of Utrecht
1713.	Victor Amadeus II of Savoy, made King of Sicily
1713–1740.	Frederick William I, King of Prussia
1714–1727.	George I, King of England
1715.	War between Austria and Turkey
1715.	The Turks win back Peloponnesus from Venice
1715.	Jacobite Rebellion in England
1715–1774.	Louis (XV) the Well-beloved, King of France
1718.	Quadruple Alliance against Spain
1718.	Death of Charles XII of Sweden
1718.	Peace of Passarowitz
1718.	Jesuits expelled from Russia
1720.	Victor Amadeus II cedes Sicily to Austria and becomes King of Sardinia
1721–1724.	Innocent XIII, Pope of Rome
1723–1737.	John Gaston, Grand-Duke of Tuscany
1724.	Klopstock born
1724–1730.	Benedict XIII, Pope of Rome
1724–1746.	Philip V, King of Spain
1725–1727.	Catherine I, Empress of Russia
1727–1730.	Peter II, Emperor of Russia
1727–1760.	George II, King of England
1730–1740.	Anne, Empress of Russia
1730–1740.	Clement XII, Pope of Rome
1730–1754.	Mahmud I (or Mohammed V), Sultan of Turkey
1733.	James Oglethorpe establishes colony at Savannah in Georgi
1733.	War of the Polish Succession
1737–1765.	Francis II, Grand-Duke of Tuscany
1738.	Princeton College founded at Princeton, New Jersey
1739.	Peace of Belgrade
1740.	Frederick the Great conquers Silesia
1740.	Accession of Maria Theresa, Queen of Hungary and Archduchess of Austria
1740–1741.	Ivan VI, Emperor of Russia
1740–1748.	War of the Austrian Succession
1740–1758.	Benedict XIV, Pope of Rome
1741–1762.	Elizabeth, Empress of Russia
1743.	Tcholyuskin reaches the most northern point of Siberia a latitude 77° 41′ N
1745.	Second Jacobite Rebellion

A. D.

1745–1765. Francis I, Emperor of Austria (co-regent with Maria Theresa)
1746. Battle of Culloden
1746–1759. Ferdinand VI, King of Spain
1749. Goethe born
1754–1757. Osman III, Sultan of Turkey
1755. Braddock's expedition against Fort Duquesne defeated by the French and Indians
1756. Suraj-ad-dowla takes Calcutta
1756–1763. Seven Years' War
1757. Battle of Plassey
1757–1774. Mustapha III, Sultan of Turkey
1758. Fort Duquesne captured by the English
1758–1769. Clement XIII, Pope of Rome
1759. Schiller born
1759. English Conquest of Canada
1759–1788. Charles III, King of Spain
1760–1820. George III, King of England
1761. The Family Compact
1762–1796. Catherine II, Empress of Russia
1763. Florida ceded to Great Britain by Spain
1763. Conspiracy of Pontiac to unite the Indian tribes in an endeavor to exterminate the white settlers in North America
1763. Peace of Paris
1765. England passes the Stamp Act
1765–1790. Joseph II, co-regent with Maria Theresa in the Austrian Monarchy
1765–1790. Leopold I, Grand-Duke of Tuscany
1766. England repeals the Stamp Act
1766. Annexation of Lorraine to France
1768. Annexation of Corsica to France
1769. Napoleon born
1769–1775. Clement XIV, Pope of Rome
1769–1784. Successful invasion of the Crimea by Russia
1770. The Boston Massacre
1771–1792. Gustavus (III) Adolphus, King of Sweden
1772–1795. Dismemberment of Poland
1773. Abolition of the Society of Jesus
1774. Russia by the treaty of Kutschouc Kainardji grants the independence of the Crimea and the freedom of the Black Sea
1774. The first Continental Congress in North America
1774–1775. Rebellion of the Cossacks
1774–1789. Abdul-Ahmed, Sultan of Turkey
1774–1793. Louis XVI, King of France
1775. Battles of Lexington and Concord
1775. The second Continental Congress
1775–1783. American colonies win their independence from England by the American Revolutionary War
1775–1800. Pius VI, Pope of Rome
1776. American Declaration of Independence
1777. Battle of Saratoga
1778. Captain Cook discovers Cape Prince of Wales
1779. John Paul Jones wins the first victory of the American navy
1780. Death of Maria Theresa
1781. Great Britain cedes Florida to Spain
1782. Independence of Ireland
1786–1797. Frederick William II, King of Prussia
1788–1808. Charles IV, King of Spain

A. D.

1789. Constitution of the United States
1789. Convocation of States-General in France
1789–1797. George Washington, President of the United States
1789–1807. Selim III, Sultan of Turkey
1790. The Quakers of Pennsylvania ask Congress to abolish slavery
1790–1792. Leopold II, Holy Roman Emperor
1790–1800. Ferdinand III, Duke of Tuscany
1792. National Convention in France
1792. Francis II succeeds Leopold II as Emperor of Germany
1792. Treaty of Jassy
1792. Battle of Valmy
1792. An order issued that the slave-trade should cease in all Danish possessions from the end of 1802
1792–1795. National Convention rules in France
1792–1809. Gustavus (IV) Adolphus, King of Sweden
1793. Eli Whitney invents the cotton-gin
1793–1795. Louis XVII, King of France
1793–1815. Wars of the French Revolution
1793. Second Partition of Poland
1793. Execution of Louis XVI
1793–1815. War between England and France; Nelson establishes England's naval supremacy
1795. Third Partition of Poland
1795. Batavian Republic
1795–1799. Directory reigns in France
1796–1801. Paul, Emperor of Russia
1797. Frederick William III, King of Prussia
1797–1801. John Adams, President of the United States
1798. Russian treaty with Austria and England
1798. French Fleet defeated at Aboukir
1798. Switzerland invaded by the French
1798. Helvetic Republic
1799. Napoleon abandons siege of Saint Jean d'Acre
1799–1804. Consulate rules in France
1800. Union of Great Britain and Ireland
1800. The American Congress meets at Washington for the first time
1800–1823. Pius VII, Pope of Rome
1801. Peace of Lunéville
1801. Rise of the Democratic party in the United States
1801–1809. Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States
1802. Napoleon makes a Concordat between the French nation and Rome
1802. Peace of Amiens
1803. Napoleon gives Switzerland a new constitution
1804–1814, 1814–1815. Napoleon Bonaparte, Emperor of the French
1804–1835. Frances I, Emperor of Austria
1805. Battle of Austerlitz
1805. Battle of Trafalgar
1805. Peace of Pressburg
1805. Russia joins the coalition against France
1806. Great Britain acquires Cape Colony
1806. Francis I, Emperor of Germany, assumed the title of Francis II, Emperor of Austria
1806. Battle of Jena
1807. Peace of Tilsit
1807. Mahmud II, Sultan

A. D.	
1807–1808.	Mustapha IV, Sultan of Turkey
1808.	Ferdinand VII, King of Spain, forced to abdicate by Napoleon
1808.	The Peninsular War begun
1808–1813.	Joseph Bonaparte, King of Spain
1808–1839.	Mahmud II (or Mohammed VI), Sultan of Turkey
1809.	Napoleon marries Marie Louise
1809.	Battles of Aspern and Wagram
1809.	Pope excommunicates Napoleon
1809–1817.	James Madison, President of the United States
1809–1818.	Charles XIII, King of Sweden
1810.	The Papal States added to France
1810.	Revolt of the Spanish Colonies in America
1810–1825.	Alexander I, Emperor of Russia
1812.	Louisiana admitted to the United States
1812–1814.	War between Russia and France
1812–1815.	War between the United States and England
1813.	Battle of Leipzig
1813–1833.	Ferdinand VII, King of Spain
1814.	First Peace of Paris
1814.	Napoleon retires to Elba
1814.	Norway falls under the sovereignty of Sweden
1814.	The British take Washington
1814–1824.	Louis XVIII, King of France; House of Bourbon restored
1815.	The Congress of Vienna makes of Germany a confederation of independent states under the hegemony of Austria
1815.	Corn Laws passed in Great Britain
1815.	Second Peace of Paris
1815.	Return of Bonaparte; Battle of Waterloo
1816.	Frederick William III of Prussia concludes the Holy Alliance with the sovereigns of Russia and Austria
1817–1821.	James Monroe, President of the United States
1818–1844.	Charles XIV (John Bernadotte), King of Sweden
1820.	Passage of the Missouri Compromise
1820–1829.	George IV, King of England
1821.	Florida acquired from Spain by the United States
1821.	Greek War of Independence
1821.	Nobility abolished in Norway
1822.	Separation of Brazil from Portugal
1823.	Reform of Criminal law in England
1823.	President Monroe formulates the Monroe Doctrine
1823–1829.	Leo XII, Pope of Rome
1824.	Death of Byron in Greece
1824–1830.	Charles X, King of France; last of the House of Bourbon on the French throne
1825–1829.	John Quincy Adams, President of the United States
1825–1855.	Nicholas I, Emperor of Russia
1826.	Franklin reaches the mouth of the Mackenzie River
1827.	Turkish naval power destroyed at Navarino
1828.	War between Russia and Turkey
1829.	Catholic Relief Bill passed in England
1829–1831.	Pius VIII, Pope of Rome
1829–1837.	Andrew Jackson, President of the United States
1829–1837.	William IV, King of England
1830.	French Revolution of July
1830.	Separation of Belgium from the Netherlands
1830.	War for the independence of Poland against Russia
1830–1848.	Louis Philippe, King of France

A. D.

1831. Insurrection in central Italy
1831. Polish Revolution
1831–1846. Gregory XVI, Pope of Rome
1832. Reform Bill passed in England
1832. Parry discovered the channel leading from the head of Hudson Bay
1832. South Carolina attempts nullification
1832. Poland united with Russia
1833. Act for the Emancipation of Slaves passed in England
1833. Oxford Movement begun in England
1833. Civil War in Spain
1833–1870. Isabella, Queen of Spain
1834. System of national education begun in England
1835–1848. Ferdinand, Emperor of Austria
1836. South Australia first colonized
1837–1841. Martin Van Buren, President of the United States
1837–1901. Victoria, Queen of England and Empress of India
1838. Daguerre invents photography
1838. Samuel F. B. Morse invents the telegraph
1839–1848. Christian VIII, King of Denmark
1839–1861. Abdul-Medjid, Sultan of Turkey
1840. Frederick William IV, King of Prussia
1841. Independence of Egypt
1841–1845. William Henry Harrison, President of the United States
1844–1859. Oscar I, King of Sweden
1845–1847. Sir John Franklin practically accomplishes the Northwest Passage
1845–1849. James Knox Polk, President of the United States
1846. California acquired by the United States
1846. The Corn Laws repealed in England
1846–1848. War between the United States and Mexico
1846–1878. Pius IX, Pope of Rome
1847. War of the Sonderbund in Switzerland
1848. Discovery of gold in California
1848. On the abdication of Ferdinand I, Francis Joseph becomes Emperor of Austria
1848. War beween Schleswig and Holstein
1848. First War of Independence in Italy
1848. Frederick William IV grants a Prussian constitution
1848. Switzerland adopts a new constitution
1848–1852. Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, President of the Second French Republic
1848–1863. Frederick VII, King of Denmark
1849. Battle of Novara
1849. Fall of Rome and Venice
1849–1853. Zachary Taylor, President of the United States
1850. Fugitive Slave Law passed in the United States
1851–1878. Victor Emmanuel II, King of Italy
1852–1871. Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, Emperor of France
1853–1857. Franklin Pierce, President of the United States
1854. Perry's mission to Japan induces that government to open its ports to commerce
1854. The Missouri Compromise abolished
1854–1856. The Crimean War
1855. Siege of Sebastopol
1855. Concordat between Austria and Rome giving the Roman clergy control over public instruction

A. D.

1855–1881. Alexander II, Emperor of Russia
1856. Peace of Paris
1857. The Dred Scott decision in the United States
1857. Indian Mutiny
1857–1861. James Buchanan, President of the United States
1858. Jewish Relief Bill passed in England
1859. Austria gives up Lombardy
1859. Charles Darwin publishes his "Origin of Species"
1859–1872. Charles XV, King of Sweden
1860. Emperor of Russia protests against the recognition of the sovereignty of peoples
1860. Dr. Hayes reaches a latitude of 81° 35′ N
1860. Garibaldi frees Sicily and Naples
1861. Confederate States of America organized at Montgomery, Alabama
1861. Jefferson Davis elected President of the Confederate States of America
1861. Decree for the total emancipation of slaves in Poland
1861. Russian nobles sign a petition for a political constitution
1861–1865. Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States
1861–1865. Civil War in the United States
1861–1876. Abdul-Aziz, Sultan of Turkey
1862. Bismarck becomes first minister in Prussia
1863. Emancipation Proclamation issued by President Lincoln
1863. Insurrection in Poland
1863–1906. Christian IX, King of Denmark
1864. Provincial institutions established throughout Russia
1864. In war with Prussia, Denmark loses Schleswig and Holstein
1865. Lee's surrender at Appomattox
1865. Assassination of Lincoln
1865. Thirteenth amendment to the American Constitution adopted
1865. Russian emperor refuses request of nobles for two houses of representatives
1865–1869. Andrew Johnson, President of the United States
1866. Trial by jury introduced into Russia
1866. War between Prussia and Austria
1866. Battle of Königsgrätz
1866. Schleswig and Holstein joined to Prussia
1866. Austria cedes Venetia to Italy
1867. Amnesty in favor of the Poles on the part of Russia
1867. Austria and Hungary united as a dual monarchy
1868. Polish language interdicted in public places in Poland
1869. Opening of the Suez Canal
1869–1877. Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States
1870. Loss of the temporal power of the Pope
1870. Rome made the Capital of Italy
1870. Hall reaches 82° 11′ N
1870–1871. War between France and Prussia
1870. Battle of Sedan
1870–1873. Amadeo I, King of Spain
1870–1875. Reconstruction troubles in the southern States of the United States
1871. The Commune in Paris
1871. Siege and capture of Paris
1871. Peace of Frankfort
1871. William I, King of Prussia, proclaimed German Emperor and the House of Hohenzollern begins to rule in Germany

A. D.	
1871–1873.	Louis Adolphe Thiers, President of the French Republic
1872.	Accession of Oscar II, King of Sweden
1873.	Commercial crisis in the United States
1873–1880.	Marshal M. E. Patrice MacMahon, President of the French Republic
1874–1886.	Alfonso XII, King of Spain
1876.	Accession of Abdul-Hamid II, Sultan of Turkey
1877.	Queen of England proclaimed Empress of India
1877.	Trial of Nihilists for revolutionary propaganda in Russia
1877–1878	War between Russia and Turkey
1877–1881.	Rutherford B. Hayes President of the United States
1878.	The Berlin Congress gives Bosnia and Herzegovina to Austria
1878–1900.	Humbert, King of Italy
1878–1903.	Leo XIII becomes Pope
1880.	Revolt of the Boers of Transvaal
1880–1887.	François Paul Jules Grévy, President of the French Republic
1881.	Assassination of the Russian Emperor, Alexander II
1881.	James A. Garfield, President of the United States
1881–1885.	Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States
1881–1894.	Alexander III, Emperor of Russia
1882.	Greely reaches 83° 24′ N
1882.	Compulsory Education Act in force in France
1884.	Trades-unions legalized in France
1885–1889.	Grover Cleveland, President of the United States
1886.	Birth and accession of Alfonso XIII, King of Spain
1887–1894.	Marie François Sadi Carnot, President of the French Republic
1889.	Fridtjof Nansen journeys across Greenland
1889–1893.	Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States
1889.	Accession of Carlos I, King of Portugal
1890.	Bismarck resigns the Chancellorship of the German Empire
1891.	The Triple Alliance renewed
1891–1906.	Arctic explorations of Lieutenant Robert E. Peary
1892.	Bill passed in France for regulating the labor of women and children in factories
1893.	Columbian Exposition in Chicago
1893.	Commercial panic in the United States
1893–1897.	Grover Cleveland, President of the United States
1894.	Trial and sentence of Captain Dreyfus
1894.	Wilson Tariff passed
1894–1895.	Casimir Périer, President of the French Republic
1894.	Accession of Nicholas II, Emperor of Russia
1895.	Nansen reaches 86° 14′ N
1895–1899.	Félix Faure, President of the French Republic
1897.	Turkey at war with Greece
1897–1901.	William McKinley, President of the United States
1898.	Battleship "Maine" blown up in Havana Harbor
1898.	War between the United States and Spain
1898.	By the Treaty of Paris, Spain cedes the Spanish West Indies, Guam and the Philippines to the United States
1898.	The Hawaiian Islands annexed by the United States
1898.	The United States establishes military government in Cuba
1899.	Insurrection in the Philippines
1899–1902.	War between Great Britain and the two Dutch Republics in South Africa
1899.	Emile Loubet becomes President of the French Republic
1900.	Paris Exhibition
1900.	Accession of Victor Emmanuel III, King of Italy
1901.	Accession of Edward VII to the throne of England
1901–1908.	Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States

A. D.

1902. Republic of Cuba established
1902. The Triple Alliance renewed
1903. Kishineff riots against the Jews
1903. Pius X becomes Pope
1904. Roald Amundsen in the "Gjöa" accomplishes the Northwest Passage
1904–1905. Russo-Japanese War
1905. Liberal proclamation issued by the Emperor of Russia
1906. Earthquake in San Francisco
1906. Vindication and release of Dreyfus
1906. Accession of Frederick VIII, King of Denmark
1907. Death of Oscar II, King of Sweden, and accession of Gustavus V
1908. Austria annexes the Provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina
1909. William Howard Taft inaugurated President of the United States
1909. Commander Robert E. Peary, U. S. Navy, reaches the North Pole
1910. King Edward VII dies
1911. Captain Roald Amundsen reaches the South Pole
1912. The Allied Balkan States, Bulgaria, Servia, Montenegro, and Greece, defeat Turkey and annex practically all of her European territory
1913. Woodrow Wilson inaugurated President of the United States
1913. Assassination of King George of Greece
1914. Opening of Panama Canal for regular traffic
1914. Assassination at Sarajevo, Bosnia, of Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria and his wife, June 28
1914. Germany declares war on Russia, August 1
1914. Germany declares war on France, August 3
1914. German troops enter Belgium, August 4
1914. Great Britain declares war on Germany, August 4
1914. Austria declares war on Russia, August 5
1914. France declares war on Austria-Hungary, August 10
1914. Great Britain declares war on Austria-Hungary, August 12
1914. Japan declares war on Germany, August 23
1914. Destruction of Louvain by the Germans, August 26
1914. Benedict XV becomes Pope
1914. France and Great Britain declare war on Turkey, November 5
1915. "Lusitania" sunk by German submarine, 1,134 lives lost, May 7
1915. Italy declares war on Austria-Hungary, May 23
1916. Italy declares war on Germany, August 28
1916. Woodrow Wilson re-elected President of the United States
1916. Death of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria
1916. David Lloyd George becomes Prime Minister of Great Britain
1917. Diplomatic relations broken off between the United States and Germany, February 3
1917. Beginning of Russian revolution, March 12
1917. Abdication of Nicholas II, Czar of Russia, March 15
1917. The United States declares war on Germany, April 6
1917. Russia declared a republic, September 15
1917. Lenin seizes power at Petrograd, Russia, displacing Kerensky, November 7
1918. The Fourteen Points formulated in President Wilson's message to Congress, January 8
1918. Peace treaty between Central Powers and Russian Bolshevist government signed at Brest-Litovsk, March 3
1918. General Foch made generalissimo of Allied armies in France, March 29
1918. Formation of first American army in France under General Pershing, August 12
1918. Signing of armistice between Allies and Austria-Hungary, November 3

A. D.

1918. Abdication of William II, Emperor of Germany, November 9
1918. Signing of armistice between Allies and Germany, and cessation of hostilities, November 11
1918. Abdication of Emperor Charles of Austria, November 12
1918. Austria declared a republic, November 14
1918. Hungary declared a republic, November 16
1918. Arrival of President Wilson in Paris, December 14
1919. Death of Theodore Roosevelt
1919. Friedrich Ebert elected first president of German Republic, February 11
1919. Adoption of revised Covenant of League of Nations, April 28
1919. U. S. seaplane NC-4 arrives at Lisbon, Portugal, completing first trans-Atlantic air flight
1919. Woman suffrage amendment to Constitution adopted by Senate, June 4
1919. Peace treaty between Allies and Germany signed at Versailles, June 28
1919. Lady Astor elected to Parliament; first woman to sit in House of Commons
1920. Eighteenth Amendment, providing for national prohibition, goes into effect
1920. General Obregon elected President of Mexico
1920. Millerand elected President of France
1920. Warren G. Harding and Calvin Coolidge elected President and Vice-President of the United States
1920. First session of League of Nations assembly held at Geneva, November 15–December 18
1921. Inauguration of Warren G. Harding and Calvin Coolidge
1922. Pius XI becomes Pope
1922. Fascist Ministry formed in Italy under Benito Mussolini
1922. First session of Permanent Court of International Justice opens at The Hague, February 15
1923. Death of President Harding; Vice-President Coolidge becomes President of the United States
1923. Yokohama and Tokio, Japan, ravaged by earthquake and fire
1923. Primo de Rivera appointed President of Military Directorate by King of Spain
1923. Turkey declared a republic; Mustapha Kemal, President
1924. Death of Lenin, Dictator of Soviet Russia
1924. Death of Woodrow Wilson
1924. General Calles elected President of Mexico
1924. First air flight around the world made by two U. S. Army airplanes
1924. Calvin Coolidge elected President of the United States
1925. Von Hindenburg elected President of Germany
1926. Richard E. Byrd, U. S. N., makes airplane flight over North Pole
1926. Roald Amundsen crosses North Pole in airship "Norge"
1927. Charles A. Lindbergh flies alone across the Atlantic in "The Spirit of Saint Louis"
1927. Clarence D. Chamberlin as pilot and Charles A. Levine as passenger fly from New York to Germany
1928. German plane "Bremen" makes westward flight across Atlantic, landing in Labrador
1928. George H. Wilkins flies across North Pole region
1928. Herbert Clark Hoover elected President of the United States

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF HISTORICAL NOVELS

INTRODUCTION

WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY says "Novels are sweets. All people with healthy literary appetites love them; almost all women; a vast number of clever hard-headed men. Judges, bishops, chancellors, mathematicians, are notorious novel readers, as well as young boys and girls, and their kind tender mothers." No class of fiction is more enjoyed — and certainly none is more profitable — than that known as the Historical Novel. The background of fact has an attraction that no purely imaginary tale can ever hope to equal and though the chronology may be inaccurate and the statements biased, a good story will succeed in making a period live in our imaginations when text books are mere skeletons. This thought has been clearly expressed by Charles Reade in "The Cloister and the Hearth":—"Epitomes are not narratives, as skeletons are not human figures. Thus records of prime truths remain a dead letter to plain folks; the writers have left so much to the imagination, and imagination is so rare a gift. Here then, the writer of fiction may be of use to the public — as an interpreter."

In the pages following we have classified the books in chronological order under the name of the country in which their scenes are laid. The names of countries are arranged in the same sequence in which they are treated in volumes one to twenty-four of "The History of Nations." A star (*) indicates which books are considered as especially good; while those for children and the young are marked "(juv.)"— but because a book is designated as being suited to the younger people, it does not follow that their elders will not also find it interesting reading.

At the close of this Bibliography of Historical Novels will be found an Index of Authors and Titles which will prove very useful to the reader who wishes to find any particular novel of which he does not know the subject-matter.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF HISTORICAL NOVELS

ARRANGED CHRONOLOGICALLY

EGYPT

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Rameses II (Thebes, Syria, etc.)	*Uarda	Georg Ebers (trans.)
Rameses II (Israelites)	*The King's Treasure House	Wilhelm Walloth
Rameses XIII (struggle between the Secular and Ecclesiastical forces, 11th century B.C.)	*The Pharaoh and the Priest (Faraon)	A. Glovatski (trans.)
Amasis and Cambyses (6th century B.C.)	*An Egyptian Princess	Georg Ebers (trans.)
Ptolemy Philometer and Euergetes (2nd century B.C.)	The Sisters	Georg Ebers (trans.)
Latter years of Cleopatra	Cleopatra	Georg Ebers (trans.)
Alexandria in its early growth under the Ptolemies (3rd century B.C.)	Tychiades	Alfred Dickeson
Alexandria in time of Emperor Caracalla	Per Aspera	Georg Ebers (trans.)
Worship of Isis	The Epicurean	Thomas Moore
Alexandria, 391 A.D. (Time of Theodosius I)	Serapis	Georg Ebers (trans.)
Alexandria, early 5th century	*Hypatia	Charles Kingsley
643 A.D.	The Bride of the Nile	Georg Ebers (trans.)
Napoleon (1799–1800)	The Companions of Jehu	Dumas (trans.)

BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA

A tale of the priests of Baal	*Sarchedon	G. J. White Melville
Cyrus, Cambyses and the prophet Daniel play a part in this story	Istar of Babylon: a Phantasy	Margaret Horton Potter
The Fall of Babylon	Belshazzar	William Stearns Davis

PERSIA

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Times of Darius, Daniel, and Belshazzar	Zoroaster	F. Marion Crawford
Nestorians	Julamerk	Mrs. J. B. Webb
Omar Khayyám	Omar the Tentmaker	N. H. Dole
Life in early 19th century	*The Adventures of Hajji Baba of Ispahan	James Justinian Morier

ARABIA

Zenobia and Longinus	*The Last Days and Fall of Palmyra (Zenobia)	W. Ware
Chrysostom (late 4th–early 5th century)	Gathering Clouds	Dean Farrar
Haroun al Raschid (ca. 786–809)	Tales of the Caliph	H. N. Crellin
The story of a Saxon, who was carried into Asia by Turkish marauders and afterwards became the favorite officer of Ali Bey	*Hermann Agha: an Eastern Narrative	W. Gifford Palgrave
Mehemet Ali's conquest of Syria	The Honour of Henri de Valois	David M. Beddoe
The Syrian coast, Druses' massacre of Christians, and merchant life in Damascus	*Said the Fisherman	Marmaduke Pickthall
Oriental life	The Arabian Nights' Entertainments (Alif. Laila)	Anonymous

ISRAEL

Early history	Joseph the Dreamer	Robert Bird
Israel in Bondage	The Pillar of Fire (juv.)	J. H. Ingraham
The exodus of Israel from Egypt, the wanderings in the desert and the death of Moses	Pilgrimage of the Ben Beriah (juv.)	Charlotte M. Yonge
The Exodus	Joshua, a tale of Biblical Times	Georg M. Ebers
Ahab and Jezebel	Jezebel	Miss L. McLaws
Death of Elijah, career of Elisha, Ahab and Jezebel, and the invasion of the Syrians	By the Ramparts of Jezreel	Arnold Davenport
Maccabæan Times	The Hammer	A. J. Church and R. Seeley
Maccabæan Times	Deborah	J. M. Ludlow
First century B.C.	The Glory of the House of Israel	F. A. Strauss
The Jews in the century before Christ	Helen's Pilgrimage to Jerusalem	F. A. Strauss.

ISRAEL — *continued.*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
The story of Christ and life in the Holy Land; Herod, Pilate, etc.	Julian; or, Scenes in Judæa	William Ware
Scenes in the life of Christ	The Prince of the House of David (juv.)	J. H. Ingraham
The Christ	Jesus, the Carpenter of Nazareth	Robert Bird
A study of the life of Christ and his relations with his disciples	Emmanuel, the Story of the Messiah	William Forbes Cooley
Judas Iscariot and the man of Nain whom Christ raised from the dead	A Son of Issachar	Elbridge S. Brooks
The betrayal and crucifixion of Christ	Barabbas: a Dream of the World's Tragedy	Marie Corelli
The feast at Bethany, the death and restoration of Lazarus and the tragedy of Passion Week	The Life of Saint Mary Magdalen	Anonymous
The dawn of Christianity from the old Hebraic point of view	The Cross Triumphant	Florence Morse Kingsley
Memoirs of a disciple of the Lord	*Philochristus	Edwin A. Abbott
The days of the Messiah	*Ben Hur	Lew Wallace
Saint Stephen	Stephen, a Soldier of the Cross	Florence Morse Kingsley
Saint Paul	Paul, a Herald of the Cross	Florence Morse Kingsley
Saint Paul	Paul of Tarsus	Robert Bird
Memoirs of a disciple of St. Paul	*Onesimus, Christ's Freedman	Edwin A. Abbott
Early Christianity (54 A. D.)	As Others Saw Him	Anonymous
Early Christianity	Titus (juv.)	Florence Morse Kingsley
Wandering Jew	Salathiel, the Immortal or Tarry Thou Till I Come	George Croly
Fall of Jerusalem (1st century A.D.)	*The Gladiators	G. J. Whyte Melville
Fall of Jerusalem (1st century A.D.)	Pearl Maiden	H. Rider Haggard
The last days of Jerusalem (67–70 A.D.)	Naomi (juv.)	Mrs. J. B. Webb
The Crusades	The Brethren	H. Rider Haggard
Third Crusade (1188–1199)	Winning his Spurs (juv.)	G. A. Henty
A tale of the Crusades (1189)	Lady Sybil's Choice (juv.)	Emily S. Holt
Crusades and Mongol conquest	The Blue Banner (juv.)	Leon Cahun (trans.)
St. Louis; Seventh Crusade (1248)	The Boy Crusaders (juv.)	J. G. Edgar
The Jews in Europe	*Dreamers of the Ghetto	Israel Zangwill
Jews in Prague (early 17th cent.)	Gabriel	S. Kohn

ISRAEL — *continued.*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
The Jews in Europe	Poet and Merchant	Berthold Auerbach (trans.)
18th century beggars	*The King of Schnorrers	Israel Zangwill
A scheme for repossessing the Holy Land	Daniel Deronda	George Eliot
Partly Sweden, partly Jerusalem	*Jerusalem	Selma Lagerlöf
Marriage of a Jew with a Christian	The Zionists	Winifred Graham

GREECE

Mythical period	Wonder Book (juv.)	Nathaniel Hawthorne
Mythical period	Tanglewood Tales (juv.)	Nathaniel Hawthorne
Mythical period	The Heroes (juv.)	Charles Kingsley
The Life of Ulysses	The Story of the Odyssey	A. J. Church
Ulysses	The Boy's Odyssey (juv.)	Walter Copland Perry
The son of Ulysses in the quest for his father	The Adventures of Telemachus	F. de S. Fénelon
Mythical period	The World's Desire	H. R. Haggard and A. Lang
Ancient Hellas (551 B.C.)	Aphrodite	Ernst Eckstein (trans.)
The private life of the ancient Greeks (551 B.C.)	Charicles	Wilhelm Adolf Becker
The philosophy of Plato	The History of Agathon	Christoph Martin Wieland
Abdera and its inhabitants at the time when the "laughing philosopher" Democritus was a citizen and Euripides and Hippocrates were visiting the metropolis	The Republic of Fools: being the History of the State and People of Abdera in Thrace	Christoph Martin Wieland
470 B.C.	Pausanias, the Spartan	Lord Lytton
The intellectual and social life of Athens in the golden age	*Pericles and Aspasia	Walter Savage Landor
Athens (469 B.C.)	Pericles	Anonymous
Great Athenian War (420–404 B.C.)	Alkibiades	Charles Hamilton Bromby
Peloponnesian War, Socrates and Alcibiades	Gorgo	Charles K. Gaines
Philip of Macedon and Alexander the Great	Iskander	M. M. Kirkman
Alexander the Great	A Young Macedonian	A. J. Church
The later developments of Socratic thought, the Platonic, Cynic and Cyrenaic philosophies	Aristippus and his Contemporaries	Christoph Martin Wieland

GREECE — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
A Lucianic dialogue	Peregrinus Proteus	Christoph Martin Wieland
Christians at Athens, Alexandria, Rome, etc. (ca. 160 A.D.)	Narcissus	W. Boyd Carpenter
In the days of the French Dukes of Athens	The Dryad	Justin Huntly McCarthy
The Siege of Rhodes	A Knight of the White Cross (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Greek and Turkish life (late 18th century)	*Anastasius; or Memoirs of a Greek	Thomas Hope
War of Independence	Loukis Laras	Demetrios Bikélas
War of Independence	A Daughter of the Klephts	Mrs. John R. Mayo
War of Independence	The Black Pilgrim	Michael Czajkowski
War of Independence	Tales from the Isles of Greece	Argyris Ephtaliotis
War of Independence	The Vintage Capsina	E. F. Benson
War of Independence	In Greek Waters (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Disorders of Modern Greece (ca. 1860)	*The King of the Mountains	Edmond About
Græco-Turkish War (1897)	Active Service	Stephen Crane

ROME, ROMAN EMPIRE, and ITALY

Second Punic War	Anerœstes the Gaul	E. M. Smith
The Second Punic War	Kallistratus	A. H. Gilkes
Hannibal; Battle of Cannae	The Lion's Brood	Duffield Osborne
Fall of Carthage and Corinth	Lords of the World	A. J. Church
The Slave Revolt under Spartacus	*Prusias	Ernst Eckstein (trans.)
Spartacus and Mithridates (73–71 B.C.)	Two Thousand Years Ago (juv.)	A. J. Church
Roman Life (73 B.C.)	Woe to the Conquered	Alfred Clark
Pompey and Cæsar (50–47 B.C.)	*A Friend of Cæsar	William Stearns Davis
Cæsar and the Gallic War	Marcus, the Young Centurion (juv.)	G. Manville Fenn
Manners and customs in the time of Augustus (ca. 31 B.C.–14 A.D.)	Gallus	Wilhelm Adolf Becker (trans.)
Rome under Tiberius (26 A.D.)	*Neæra	John W. Graham
Rome in the time of Christ	*Ben Hur	Lew Wallace
The banishment of the Jews, St. Paul's preaching, The Isthmian games and the exploits of a Greek athlete (ca. 41–48 A.D.)	The Crown of Pine (juv.)	A. J. Church

ROME, ROMAN EMPIRE, and ITALY—*continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Persecutions under Nero	Darkness and Dawn	F. W. Farrar
Rome in the time of Nero (ca. 54–68 A.D.)	*Nero	Ernst Eckstein (trans.)
Christianity in Rome and Britain	Pomponia (juv.)	Mrs. J. B. Webb
Rome in the time of Nero (64–70 A.D.)	The Burning of Rome	A. J. Church
Rome in the time of Nero (64–70 A.D.)	*Empress Octavia	Wilhelm Walloth
Paganism vs. Christianity (64–70 A.D.)	*Quo Vadis?	H. Sienkiewicz (trans.)
Rome in the time of Nero (64–70 A.D.)	Acté	Hugh Westbury
The Reign of Terror under Domitian (67–96 A.D.)	Domitia	S. Baring-Gould
Rome and Judæa (69–70 A.D.)	The Gladiators	G. J. Whyte-Melville
Time of Vespasian (79 A.D.)	*The Last Days of Pompeii	Lytton
A Story of the Coliseum	Gaudentius (juv.)	G. S. Davies
Time of Domitian (67–96 A.D.)	Masters of The World	Mary A. M. Hoppus
Christians at Carthage	Lapsed, but not Lost (juv.)	Elizabeth Charles
Early Christians	The Victory of the Vanquished (juv.)	Elizabeth Charles
Time of Domitian (ca. 81–96 A.D.)	*Quintus Claudius	Ernst Eckstein (trans.)
95–105 A.D.	Amor Victor: a Novel of Ephesus and Rome (juv.)	O. Kenyon
Persecution of Christians in time of Trajan (110 A.D.)	Valerius	John Gibson Lockhart
Christians and the Younger Pliny	To The Lions (juv.)	A. J. Church
Time of Hadrian (117–130 A.D.)	*Antinous	George Taylor (trans.)
Marcus Aurelius (161–180 A.D.)	The Emperor	Georg M. Ebers (trans.)
Life and manners during the time of Marcus Aurelius (161–180 A.D.)	*Marius The Epicurean	Walter Pater
The Decian and Valerian persecutions (early 3rd century)	Æmilius (juv.)	A. D. Crake
The Fall of Palmyra (ca. 225–270 A.D.)	*The Last Days and Fall of Palmyra (Zenobia)	William Ware
Persecutions of Christians under Aurelian (3rd century A.D.)	Aurelian	William Ware
An adventure in Rome in the reign of Diocletian (ca. 284–305 A.D.)	The Chaldean Magician	Ernst Eckstein (trans.)
The Church in the Catacombs (4th century)	Fabiola	N. Wiseman

ROME, ROMAN EMPIRE, AND ITALY — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Tenth Persecution under Diocletian (303–313 A.D.)	The Egyptian Wanderers	J. M. Neale
Constantine the Great (early 4th century)	Evanus (juv.)	A. D. Crake
362 A.D.	Julian's Dream	G. S. Davies
The Emperor Julian	*The Death of the Gods	Dmitri Mérejkowski (trans.)
The Early Church and St. Augustine (late 4th century)	Alypius of Tagaste	Mrs. G. B. Webb
The Romans and the Alemanni (Germans), near Lake Constance; the poet Ansonius (378 A.D.)	*A Captive of the Roman Eagles	Felix Dahn (trans.)
Roman Society and the Christian Church in time of Jerome (362–403 A.D.)	Sancta Paula	W. Copland Perry
Early days of Papal Rome	Jovinian (juv.)	W. H. G. Kingston
St. Chrysostom (387–438 A.D.)	Gathering Clouds	F. W. Farrar
Invasion of Alaric (408–410 A.D.)	Antonina	Wilkie Collins
Jerome and St. Augustine (early 5th century)	Conquering and to Conquer (juv.)	Elizabeth Charles
The Invasion of the Huns (middle 5th century A.D.)	Attila; or the Huns	G. P. R. James
The German Migrations (476 A.D.)	*Felicitas	Felix Dahn
Overthrow of the Vandal King Gelimar by Belisarius (533–534 A.D.)	*The Scarlet Banner	Felix Dahn
The Ostrogoths and Belisarius (533–534 A.D.)	*A Struggle for Rome	Felix Dahn (trans.)
The Gothic invasion under Tobilas (544–546 A.D.)	Veranilda	George Gissing
Sicily in the Middle Ages	The Proud Prince	Justin Huntly McCarthy
Period of Emperor Frederick II	La Battaglia di Benevento	F. D. Guerrazzi
The career of Eccelin da Romano, Lord of Verona (1194–1259)	The Lord of the Dark Red Star	Eugene Lee Hamilton
In the days of the great houses in Florence	Buondelmonte's Saga	Maurice Hewlett
Conradin of Swabia and the battle of Tagliacozzo (1267–1268)	Cristina: a Romance of Italy in the Olden Days	Emily Underdown
Siena in the wars of Guelfs and Ghibellines (1268–1269)	Provenzano the Proud	Evelyn Gifford
The death of St. Francis of Assisi (1290)	The Story of Antonio	Madame James Darmesteter
Cola di Rienzi, the Tribune, and his fight for Italian freedom and unity (1313–1354)	*Rienzi, The Last of Tribunes	Lytton

ROME, ROMAN EMPIRE, and ITALY — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Castruccio Castracani, Duke of Lucca (Guelphs and Ghibellines, 14th century)	*Valperga	Mary Shelley
Milan about 1340	Margherita Pusterla	Cesare Cantù
Guelphs and Ghibellines in Milan and Lake Como District (early 14th century)	Marco Visconti	T. Grossi (trans.)
A romance of Siena in the 14th century	Felicità	Christopher Hare
Venice, late 14th century	*The Lion of St. Mark (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Milan (ca. 1390–1402)	*A Man-at-Arms	Clinton Scollard
Lippi the Painter (1412–1469)	*Fra Lippo Lippi	Margaret Vere Farrington
Sforza Period (ca. 1470)	*The Love Chase	Maurice Hewlett
The Medici (15th century	Isabella Orsini	F. D. Guerrazzi (trans.)
Venice, 1470	*Marietta	F. Marion Crawford
Life of the Middle Ages in Netherlands, Germany, France, and Italy	*The Cloister and the Hearth	Charles Reade
Genoa, Italy, and America (1485–1506)	Westward with Columbus (juv.)	W. Gordon Stables
14th century life	*Little Novels of Italy	Maurice Hewlett
Savonarola's crusade and death (ca. 1492–1498)	Agnes of Sorrento	Harriet Beecher Stowe
Charles VIII's invasion of Italy, Cæsar Borgia, and Leonardo da Vinci (1494–1495)	Leonora d'Orco; or, The Times of Cæsar Borgia	G. P. R. James
Character and career of Leonardo da Vinci (1494–1519)	*The Forerunner	Dmitri Mérejkowski
The Rome of the Borgias (1495)	Don Tarquinio: a Kataleptic Romance	Fr. Rolfe
Gonsalvo di Cordova (ca. 1496)	*The Challenge of Barletta	M. D'Azeglio (trans.)
Florence — Savonarola (1492–1509)	*Romola	George Eliot
The Borgias and Machiavelli (ca. 1500–1504)	*The Honour of Savelli	Sidney Kilner Levett Yeats
Early 16th century	The Girlhood of Catherine de' Medici	T. Adolphus Trollope
Adventures in Renaissance times	The Cloistering of Ursula	Clinton Scollard
The Borgias	*Valentino	William Waldorf Astor
ca. 1500	Cæsar Borgia	Emma Robinson
Florence — Savonarola (1509)	Desiderio	Edmund G. Gardner
Florence, 1529–1530	*The Maid of Florence (Niccolò de' Lapi)	M. D'Azeglio (trans.)

ROME, ROMAN EMPIRE, and ITALY — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Benevenuto Cellini (1540)	Ascanio	Alexandre Dumas (trans.)
Milan (16th century)	Sforza; a Story of Milan	W. W. Astor
Tasso and Leonora d'Este (ca. 1565–1571)	Commentaries of Ser Pantaleone	Anne Manning
Venice in time of Tintoretto	*The Master Mosaic Workers	George Sand (trans.)
Venice and Florence in the later days of the Renaissance (1578)	The Cardinal's Pawn	K. L. Montgomery
Late 16th century	Beatrice Cenci	F. D. Guerrazzi (trans.)
Republic v. Church in Venice (1565–1607)	*The Golden Book of Venice	Mrs. Lawrence Turnbull
Venice, time of Fra Paolo Sarpi (ca. 1600)	Signors of the Night	Max Pemberton
The Plague in Milan, 1630	*The Betrothed	Alessandro Manzoni (trans.)
1622–1685	*John Inglesant	J. H. Shorthouse
The ten days' revolt in Naples against the Spanish domination (1647)	The Company of Death	Albert Louis Cotton
1686	The Key to the Riddle (juv.)	Margaret S. Comrie
17th century	Paul (V), the Pope, and Paul the Friar	T. Adolphus Trollope
Rosicrucians (late 17th century)	Zanoni	Lord Lytton
War of Spanish Succession — Prince Eugene in Italy (1702)	*Lally of the Brigade	L. McManus
1721–1741	*The Fool Errant, being the Memoirs of Francis Strelley, Esq., Citizen of Lucca	Maurice Hewlett
Venice, Bohemia, Vienna, and Berlin (1740–1786)	*Consuelo *The Countess of Rudolstadt	George Sand (trans.)
Italian society at the time of the French Revolution (1774–1795)	*The Valley of Decision	Edith Wharton
Campaigns of Napoleon in Italy (ca. 1800)	Beatrice of Venice	Max Pemberton
1795–1815	The Key of Paradise	Sidney Pickering
1794–ca. 1809	His Eminence: a Story of the Last Century	Lady Helen Forbes
A French privateer and Nelson (1798–1799)	Wing-and-Wing; or Le Feu-follet	J. Fenimore Cooper
Battle of Maida (1806)	The Aide-de-Camp	James Grant
Private life and manners at Rome (early 18th century)	*Tolla the Courtesan	E. Rodocanachi

ROME, ROMAN EMPIRE, and ITALY — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Apulia in the time of Franco-Austrian struggle	The Silver Skull	S. R. Crockett
Young Italy before the Revolution (1833–1846)	*The Gadfly	E. L. Voynich
The fortunes of a legitimate son of the young Pretender	Gerald Fitzgerald the Chevalier	Charles Lever
Life in 1835	Improvisatore; or, Life in Italy	Hans Christian Andersen
England and Italy (1835)	Clara Hopgood	W. Hale White [Mark Rutherford]
The agricultural, domestic, and religious life of the peasants of Romagna	Beppo the Conscript	Thomas Adolphus Trollope
Conspiracies and revolution (1831)	Lorenzo Benoni	Giovanni Domenico Ruffini
Italian Revolution (1848)	*Dr. Antonio	Giovanni Domenico Ruffini
1848–1859	Allegra	Mary West
1848–1864	The Rule of the Monk	Giuseppe Garibaldi
The battlefields of Montebello and Palestro (1859)	Silcote of Silcotes	Henry Kingsley
Life of Rome (1848)	*Manasseh	M. Jókai (trans.)
Revolution (1848)	*Vittoria	George Meredith
Revolution (1848)	*Mademoiselle Mori	Margaret Roberts
Revolution (1848)	A Soldier for a Day	E. Spender
Venice in the Revolution (1848–1849)	Adria	Alexander Nelson Hood
Problems of modern Italy	Tolla	Edmond About
War of Liberation (1859)	Out With Garibaldi (juv.)	G. A. Henty
War of Liberation (1859)	*For Freedom	Tighe Hopkins
Annals of a princely house (1865–ca. 1900)	*Saracinesca Sant 'Ilario (sequel) Don Orsino (sequel) Corleone: a Sicilian Story (sequel)	F. Marion Crawford
The tradespeople and lazzaroni of Naples (1872–1878)	*Stories of Naples and the Camorra	Charles Grant
Bread Riots of 1898 and assassination of King Humbert	The Torchbearers	Mary Bradford Whiting
The Riots at Milan	Frederic Uvedale	Edward Hutton

INDIA

Queen Chand Beebee (16th century)	A Noble Queen	Meadows Taylor

INDIA — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Rise of the Mahrattas (1657)	*Tara	Meadows Taylor
East India Company, 1697	*In Furthest Ind	Sydney C. Grier
Beginnings of English rule (1751–1757)	With Clive in India (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Black Hole of Calcutta and attendent incidences (1755–1757)	*Like Another Helen	Sydney C. Grier
Battle of Plassey (1757)	*Ralph Darnell	Meadows Taylor
Fifeshire and India (1780)	The Surgeon's Daughter	Scott
Native life and character (18th century)	Confessions of a Thug	Meadows Taylor
Warren Hastings (1779–1785)	*The Great Proconsul	Sydney C. Grier
The Nawab and The Begum of Bengal (late 18th century)	Chandra Shekhar	Rai Bahadoor Bankim Chandra Chatterjei
Wars in India (1788–1789)	*Tippoo Sultaun	Meadows Taylor
Hindustan (ca. 1795–1804)	A Free Lance in a Far Land	Herbert E. Compton
Tippoo and the siege of Seringapatam (1798–1799)	The Duke's Own (juv.)	J. Percy Groves
Mysore War (1799)	The Tiger of Mysore (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Mogul empire; fights under Lord Lake (ca. 1800)	Before the British Raj	Arthur Griffiths
Battle of Assaye	At the Point of the Bayonet (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Early 19th century	The Old Missionary	Sir William Wilson Hunter
Anarchy among the Mahrattas before British occupation (early 19th century)	Pandurang Hari	Anonymous
Ochterlony's victorious campaign against the Gurkhas (1814–1815)	The Prisoner of the Gurkhas (juv.)	Frederick P. Gibbon
ca. 1820–1830	The Young Zemindar	Horace Bickerstaff Rowney
The First Burmese War (1824–1826)	On the Irrawaddy (juv.)	G. A. Henty
First Afghan War	To Herat and Cabul (juv.)	G. A. Henty
The Sikh War (1846)	Through the Sikh War (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Second Sikh War and battle of Chillianwallah (ca. 1849)	Oakfield	W. Delafield Arnold
Anglo-Indian life before the Mutiny (ca. 1845)	The Wetherbys	John Lang
The period just before the Mutiny	The Advanced Guard	Sydney C. Grier
Frontier life	The Warden of the Marches	Sydney C. Grier
The Mutiny in an up-country station (1857)	The Dilemma	Sir G. T. Chesney

INDIA — *continued.*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
The eight days of the escape from Delhi (1857)	*Eight Days	R. E. Forrest
An English officer escaping from among the revolted Sepoys (1857)	The Sword of Azrael	R. E. Forrest
Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow (1857)	A Hero of Lucknow (juv.)	F. Brereton
The Mutiny (1857)	For the Old Flag	Clive Robert Fenn
The Mutiny (1857)	Terrible Times (juv.)	G. P. Raines
The Mutiny (1857)	Stretton	Henry Kingsley
The Mutiny	In Times of Peril (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Siege of Delhi and Massacre at Meerut (1857)	*On the Face of the Waters	Mrs. F. A. Steel
The Mutiny (1857)	Seeta	Meadows Taylor
Siege of Delhi (1857)	Flotsam	H. Seton Merriman
Siege of Delhi (1857)	Jenetha's Venture	A. F. P. Harcourt
The march to Cawnpore and the relief of Lucknow (1857)	*The Peril of the Sword	A. F. P. Harcourt
The Mutiny, siege of Delhi; portraits of Nicholson Edwardes and the Lawrences (1857)	The Disputed V. C. (juv.)	Frederick P. Gibbon
Annexation of Oudh and the siege and relief of Lucknow (1850–1860)	With Sword and Pen	H. C. Irwin
The Mutiny in a small district	Brenda's Experiment	H. M. Greenhow
Anglo-Indian life at Simla (1869–1872)	A True Reformer	Sir George Tomkyns Chesney
Through Afghan Passes (1877–1878)	For Name and Fame (juv.)	G. A. Henty
The Second Afghan War (1878–1879)	*Helen Treveryan	Sir Henry Mortimer Durand
Second Afghan War (1878–1880)	The Duke of Albany's Highlanders	James Grant
Afghan Life	*A Vizier's Daughter: a Tale of the Hazara War	Lillias Hamilton
The Burmese War	A Galahad of the Creeks; and other Stories	S. K. Levett Yeats
The wars in Chitral, Tirah, and Kumassi	Through Three Campaigns (juv.)	G. A. Henty

JAPAN

Feudal Age (early 17th century)	For his People: being the True Story of Sogoro's Sacrifice	Viscount Hayashi
Hōjō times	*The Stolen Emperor	Mrs. Hugh Fraser

JAPAN — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
In the fifties	Mito Yashiki	A. C. Maclay
Japan at the outbreak of the Russian war	The Breath of the Gods	Sydney McCall
Russo-Japanese War	*Brown of Mukden	Herbert Strang

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

St. Eucratida, one of the Martyrs of Saragossa (304 A.D.)	In Holiest Troth	Sister Mary Fidelis
Pedro the Cruel (1361)	Agénor de Mauléon	Alexandre Dumas
Period of Edward III of England (ca. 1363)	God, the King, my Brother (juv.)	Mary F. N. Roulet
Columbus and the Discovery of America (1469–1493)	Mercedes of Castile	J. Fenimore Cooper
Conquest of Granada (1491–1492)	Leila	Lytton
Jewish Persecution in Spain (ca. 1492)	*The Vale of Cedars	Grace Aguilar
Conquest of Granada (ca. 1492)	The Black Disc	Albert Lee
Conquest of Granada (ca. 1492)	Chronicles of the Conquest of Granada	Washington Irving
Legends and fairy tales of the Alhambra	The Alhambra	Washington Irving
Battle of Pavia (1525)	St. Leon	William Godwin
Flemish Struggle with Spain (1566)	L'Année des Merveilles (In't Wonderjaer)	Hendrick Conscience
Seville; The Inquisition (1559)	The Spanish Brothers (juv.)	Deborah Alcock
Moors and Christians in time of Philip II	In Fair Granada (juv.)	E. Everett Green
Time of Philip II	*In the Palace of the King	F. Marion Crawford
Spain and Portugal: Charles I and Buckingham in Spain (1643)	The Spanish Match	W. Harrison Ainsworth
Life of the people (ca. 1600)	*Don Quixote de la Mancha	Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra
In the days of the Inquisition (1687–1688)	A Flame of Fire	Joseph Hocking
Campaign of the Earl of Peterborough (1705)	The Bravest of the Brave; or, With Peterborough in Spain	G. A. Henty
Brazil, and Portugal, and the earthquake of Lisbon (1755)	Torn from the Foundations (juv.)	David Ker
Cartagena and Quiberon (1758)	Fortune's My Foe	J. Bloundelle Burton
The siege of Saragossa (1808–1809)	*Saragossa	B. Pérez Galdós
Charles IV and Napoleon	Rafael	Ernest Daudet (trans. by Mrs. Cashel Hoey)

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Peninsular War (Vittoria)	The Story of a Scout	J. Finnemore
A village in Andalusia (1804–1812)	The Three-cornered Hat	Don Pedro de Alarcon (trans. by Lady Goodenough)
Queen Cristina and the Carlists (ca. 1829–1840)	The Firebrand	S. R. Crockett
The Carlist insurrection (1829–1840)	Viva Christina (juv.)	Edith E. Cowper
The Carlist wars (1836)	With the British Legion (juv.)	G. A. Henty
The Carlists	*In Kedar's Tents	H. S. Merriman
Carlist Insurrection (1868)	The School for Saints	Mrs. Craigie (John Oliver Hobbes)
The Carlists (1870)	*The Velvet Glove	H. S. Merriman

FRANCE

Persecution of Christians at Nimes (beginning of 3rd century A.D.)	Perpetua	S. Baring-Gould
Time of Clovis (465–511 A.D.)	Ierne of Armorica	J. C. Bateman
The tale of Roncesvalles, and other episodes (8th century)	Stories of Charlemagne and the Twelve Peers of France (juv.)	A. J. Church
Exploits of a Norse hero on sea and land (8th century)	For the White Christ (juv.)	Robert Ames Bennet
Franks and Saxons in the Ardennes District (9th century A.D.)	*Passe Rose	A. S. Hardy
Normandy — Richard the Fearless (943–988 A.D.)	*The Little Duke	Charlotte M. Yonge
The Waldenses — Lyons in time of Pierre Waldo (ca. 1179)	*In His Name	Edward Everett Hale
Times of Richard Cœur-de-Lion (1188–1199)	*Richard Yea and Nay	Maurice Hewlett
Feudal France (ca. 1200)	*The Heart's Key	Maurice Hewlett
Struggle with John of England (ca. 1200–1214)	*Philip Augustus	G. P. R. James
Persecution of the Albigenses (1207–1218)	The Most Famous Loba	Nellie K. Blisset
The young St. Louis (ca. 1230)	Falaise of the Blessed Voice	William Stearns Davis
The Vaudois (middle 13th century)	Julio (juv.)	Mrs. J. B. Webb
Troubadours	The King's Fool	Michael Barrington
Obscure episodes in the history of the Middle Ages (1290–1595)	A Mediæval Garland	Madame J. Darmesteter (A. Mary F. Robinson)

FRANCE — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Gaston Phoebus, Count de Foix (1343–1391)	De Foix (juv.)	Mrs. Bray
Cressy and Poictiers, Manny and Chandos (1347–1365)	*Brakespeare; or, The Fortunes of a Free Lance	G. A. Lawrence
The Hundred Years' War and Jacquerie (1358)	The Jacquerie	G. P. R. James
The Hundred Years' War, the events of the Jacquerie, and old French family life, manners and customs (14th century)	The Cross of Pearls (juv.)	Mrs. Bearne
Women under feudalism (1380)	The Castle of Twilight	Margaret H. Potter
The Duke of Lancaster in France (1385)	*The White Company	Sir A. Conan Doyle
Time of Charles VI (ca. 1400)	A Lord of the Soil	Hamilton Drummond
Life of southern France (1424–1483)	By Weeping Cross	Lady Laura Ridding
Joan of Arc (ca. 1412–1431)	*Days of Jeanne d'Arc	Mary H. Catherwood
Joan of Arc (ca. 1412–1431)	Joan the Maid	Elizabeth Charles
Cherbourg at the time of Joan of Arc's rising (1429)	Philip the Leal	Madame James Darmesteter
Joan of Arc (1429–1431)	*A Monk of Fife	Andrew Lang
Joan of Arc (1410–1431)	Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc, by the Sieur Louis de Conte	Mark Twain
Joan of Arc	A Noble Purpose Nobly Won	Anne Manning
In Joan of Arc's days (ca. 1430)	The White Standard (juv.)	E. F. Pollard
Joan of Arc (1429–1431)	The Flower of France	Justin Huntly McCarthy
Agnes Sorel, mistress of Charles VII (1431–1450)	Our Lady of Beauty	Lucas Cleeve
The Dauphin Margaret, daughter of James I of Scotland (1446)	The Ballads of the Dauphine	Madame James Darmesteter
Guienne — Time of Charles VII	Noémi	S. Baring-Gould
Mediæval Paris (15th century)	Perronelle	Valentine Hawtrey
Feudalism (1464)	The Countess of Dammartin	Madame James Darmesteter
France and Flanders — Louis XI (1468)	*Quentin Durward	Scott
Charles the Bold, Margaret of Anjou (1474)	*Anne of Geierstein	Scott
Life of the Middle Ages (ca. 1470)	*The Cloister and the Hearth	Charles Reade
Paris (late 15th century)	*Notre Dame	Victor Hugo (trans.)
Chevalier de Bayard, Battle of Ravenna (1512)	Under Bayard's Banner	Henry Frith

FRANCE — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Reign of Francis I (ca. 1515–1547)	A Ward of the King	Katherine S. Macquoid
Reign of Francis I (1518)	The True Story of White Rose and the Fair Sibyl	Madame J. Darmesteter
Period of Francis I (1520)	John of Strathbourne	R. D. Chetwode
Battle of Pavia, sack of Rome, Bayard (1523–1527)	The Constable de Bourbon	W. Harrison Ainsworth
Exploration of Canada	Marguerite de Roberval	T. G. Marquis
Benvenuto Cellini (1540)	Ascanio	Dumas (trans.)
Court life and adventure (ca. 1550)	Under the Rose	Frederic S. Isham
Jeanne, daughter of Marguerite d' Angoulême, sister of Francis I	The Gage of Red and White	Graham Hope
Francis I and Henri II of France (1521–1574)	The Two Dianas	Dumas (trans.)
Francis I and Henri II of France (1521–1574)	The Page of the Duke of Savoy	Dumas (trans.)
Geneva in the days of Calvin (ca. 1550–1560)	Under Calvin's Spell	Deborah Alcock
Diana of Poictiers and Henry II of France (1558–1559)	*The Brigand; or, Corse de Leon	G. P. R. James
The Huguenot conspiracy of Amboise (1560)	The Traitor's Way	S. K. Levett Yeats
Charles IX and the eve of St. Bartholomew (1550–1574)	*A Chronicle of the Reign of Charles IX	Prosper Mérimée (trans.)
Catherine de' Medici and her Policy (ca. 1570)	*About Catherine de' Medici	Balzac (trans.)
The Guises and the French Religious Wars (1562–1564)	A Cardinal and His Conscience	Graham Hope
Coligny and the Huguenots (1564–1568)	*For the Religion *A Man of His Age	Hamilton Drummond
St. Bartholomew (1564–1574)	Gaston de Latour	Walter Pater
Period of 1567–1573	St. Bartholomew's Eve (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Religious Wars (1558 *et seq.*)	*The Princess of Cleves	Mario de La Fayette
The third religious war and St. Bartholomew (1569–1572)	The Man at Arms; or, Henri de Cerons	G. P. R. James
Massacre of St. Bartholomew (1572)	The House of the Wolf	Stanley Weyman
Massacre of St. Bartholomew (1572)	*Count Hannibal	Stanley Weyman
Massacre of St. Bartholomew (1572)	*The Chaplet of Pearls	Charlotte M. Yonge
Massacre of St. Bartholomew (1572)	Marguerite de Valois	Dumas (trans.)

FRANCE — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Court of Henry III (1578)	*La Dame de Monsoreau	Dumas (trans.)
Court of Henry III (1585)	*The Forty-Five	Dumas (trans.)
"The Admirable Crichton" (1560–1585)	*Crichton	Harrison Ainsworth
France and Poland (1570–1626)	The Lord of Lowedale (juv.)	R. D. Chetwode
Henry of Guise (1578–1589)	An Enemy to the King	Robert N. Stephens
Period of the League (1588–1589)	*A Gentleman of France	Stanley Weyman
Life at a ducal court (16th century)	The Secret of Narcisse	Edmund Gosse
Henry of Navarre	The King's Henchman Under the Spell of the Fleur de Lis	W. H. Johnson
Henry of Navarre (1584)	A King's Pawn	Hamilton Drummond
The Three Henries (ca. 1588)	Henry of Guise; or, the States of Blois	G. P. R. James
Henry of Navarre	Chevalier D'Auriac	S. Levett Yeats
Assassination of 2nd Duke of Guise and the battle of Ivry (1589–1590)	One in a Thousand	G. P. R. James
Battle of Ivry (1590)	Rose d'Albret	G. P. R. James
Henry of Navarre	The Helmet of Navarre	Bertha Runkle
Henry of Navarre	From the Memoirs of a Minister of France	Stanley Weyman
Early pioneers in Florida	Dominique's Vengeance	E. Everett Green
Struggles of the League and the Huguenots (late 16th century)	In Kings' Byways: Short Stories	Stanley J. Weyman
Religious wars (late 16th century)	The Abbess of Vlaye	Stanley J. Weyman
Richelieu (1602–1617)	His Heart's Desire	Katharine S. Macquoid
Strolling players (1610–1643)	*Captain Fracasse	Théophile Gautier
Richelieu and Anne of Austria (1625–1628)	*The Three Musketeers	Dumas
Scottish Guard (1634–1637)	Arthur Blane; or the Hundred Cuirassiers	James Grant
Time of Richelieu (ca. 1635)	*Under the Red Robe	Stanley Weyman
Time of Richelieu (1637)	The Man in Black	Stanley Weyman
Time of Richelieu — Conspiracy of Cinq Mars (1642)	*Richelieu	G. P. R. James
Conspiracy against Richelieu (1642)	*Cinq Mars	A. de Vigny (trans.)
Time of Mazarin, Anne of Austria, and Condé	Marie de Mancini	Madame Sophie Gay (trans.)
Mazarin and Madame de Chevreuse	*The Silver Cross	S. R. Keightley

FRANCE — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Paris in Mazarin's time and Canada	*The Grey Cloak	Harold MacGrath
Plots and Battles of the New Fronde (ca. 1642–1648)	John Marston Hall	G. P. R. James
Mazarin and Anne of Austria (ca. 1642–1655)	Sister Louise; or the Story of a Woman's Repentance	G. J. Whyte Melville
Early Louis XIV period	Captain Satan	Louis Gallet (trans.)
War of the Fronde. Sequel to "The Chaplet of Pearls" (1648–1653)	Stray Pearls (juv.)	Charlotte M. Yonge
Court intrigues in the days of Louis XIV (1648)	His Indolence of Arras	W. J. Eccott
Regency of Anne of Austria (1648–1649)	*Twenty Years After	Alexandre Dumas (trans.)
Imprisonment of the Prince de Condé (1650)	The War of Women	Alexandre Dumas
Time of Mazarin	The Lovers of Yvonne	Rafael Sabatine
Port Royal (ca. 1650)	The Friends of Pascal (juv.)	D. Alcock
Louis XIV and Mazarin's ministry (1660–1671)	*The Vicomte de Bragelonne	Alexandre Dumas
Turkish Wars (1663–1664)	The Golden Fleece	Amédée Achard (trans.)
Marquis de Brinvilliers, the poisoner (1665–1676)	The Marchioness of Brinvilliers	Albert Smith
Protestant religious story of the reign of Louis XVI (1675)	The Preacher and the King	L. F. Bungener
Louis XIV — Old and New World	*The Refugees	Sir Arthur Conan Doyle
Louis XIV — Old and New World (ca. 1680)	The Black Wolf's Breed	H. Dickson
Old and New Worlds (ca. 1680)	Margot, the Court Shoemaker's Child	Millicent E. Mann
Madame de Maintenon — Huguenot family	The King's Signet (juv.)	Eliza Pollard
Wars of Turenne	The Clash of Arms	J. Bloundelle Burton
Old Anjou	The Heiress of the Forest (juv.)	Eleanor C. Price
Towards end of the Louvois Ministry (1687)	*In the Day of Adversity	J. Bloundelle Burton
The Dragonnades (1683–1687)	Asylum Christi (juv.)	E. Gilliat
Poitou at time of the Dragonnades and the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes (1685)	The Huguenot	G. P. R. James
Last days of the Dragonnades	Jacques Bonneval	Anne Manning
Henri de Tonti	A Rose of Normandy	William R. A. Wilson

FRANCE — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Ireland, Brittany, Paris and Martinique — The slave-market (1697–1699)	The Singer of Marly	I. Hooper
Persecution of the Huguenots, and Jean Cavalier's rising in the Cevennes (1702–1704)	The Scourge of God	J. Bloundelle Burton
The Camisards and their leader, Jean Cavalier (1702–1704)	Flower o' the Corn	S. R. Crockett
The close of Louis XVI's reign (1708–1716)	Sylvandire	Alexandre Dumas
Protestants in the Cevennes at time of Jean Cavalier and the Camisards — Louisiana under Iberville, Crozat, and Cadillac (ca. 1710–1720)	The Siege of Lady Resolute	Harris Dickson
Louis XIV's last days and the Regency of Orleans	Cerise	G. J. Whyte Melville
Conspiracy of Cellamare (1718)	*Le Chevalier d'Harmenthal	Alexandre Dumas (trans.)
Final stages of the conspiracy of Cellamare (1719)	*The Regent's Daughter	Alexandre Dumas (trans.)
The Regency (ca. 1720)	From Behind the Arras	Mrs. Philip C. de Crespigny
The Orleans Regency; the plague at Marseilles (1715–1723)	Servants of Sin	J. Bloundelle Burton
John Law (1716–1720)	*The Mississippi Bubble	Emerson Hough
Mississippi scheme (1705–1729)	John Law, the Projector	W. Harrison Ainsworth
Reign of Louis XV	A Broken Rosary	Edward Peple
Time of Mme. de Pompadour	The Hand of Léonare	H. Noel Williams
The Court of Versailles, the Peace of Utrecht, and the Jacobites (1712–1722)	A Kent Squire / Gwynett of Thornhaugh	F. W. Hayes
Maurice Saxe, Adrienne Lecouvreur, and Voltaire	Francezka	Molly Elliot Seawell
Cardinal Fleury — the Jesuits (1727–1729)	*Olympe de Clèves	Dumas (trans.)
Rebellion in Corsica (1735)	King for a Summer	E. Pickering
Court of Louis XV and the camps and battlefields of the Low Countries (1740–1750)	"No. 101"	Wymond Carey
Versailles, Paris, and Maryland (1741–1748)	The House of Demailly	Margaret Horton Potter
Fontainebleau	The Little Huguenot (juv.)	Max Pemberton
Madame de Pompadour (Irish Brigade stories)	The Last Recruit of Clare's (juv.)	S. R. Keightley
Adventure in time of Louis XV	The Favor of Princes	Mark Lee Luther

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SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
The reigns of Madame de Pompadour and Madame de Barry (1770–1774)	*Memoirs of a Physician	Dumas (trans.)
Court life at the close of Louis XV's reign (1774)	Monsieur de Chauvelin's Will	Dumas (trans.)
The Diamond Necklace Affair (1784–1785)	The Queen's Necklace	Dumas (trans.)
Early Revolutionary forces in Provincial France	*A Romance of Dijon	M. Betham Edwards
Church and State (1788–1789)	In Exitu Israel	S. Baring-Gould
Revolutionary period (1789–1815)	The Story of a Peasant	E. Erckmann and A. Chatrian
Storming of the Bastile (1789)	Ange Pitou	Dumas (trans.)
Hocke, Danton, and Robespierre (1789–1793)	Robert Tournay	William Sage
Valley of the Rhone (1789)	*The Red Cockade	Stanley J. Weyman
The Marseilles Battalion; the Terror; and the Royalists in the South (1792–1815)	*The Reds of the Midi *The Terror *The White Terror	Felix Gras (trans.)
The flight, the arrest, and the death of the King and Queen (1789–1794)	*La Comtesse de Charny	Dumas (trans.)
The Republic before the advent of Napoleon (1792–1793)	*Madame Thérèse (juv.)	Erckmann and Chatrian
Reign of Terror (1789–1794)	*A Tale of Two Cities	Dickens
Reign of Terror (1793)	The Woman with the Velvet Necklace	Dumas (trans.)
Aristocrats in captivity (1793)	A Girl of the Multitude (Eglée)	W. H. Trowbridge
The Chouans (1790–1793)	The Little Saint of God	Lady Fairlie Cunningham
The American Embassy at Paris during the Revolution	Calvert of Strathore	Carter Goodloe
La Vendée (1793)	*Ninety-three	Victor Hugo
Execution of Marie Antoinette (1793)	*Chevalier de Maison Rouge	Dumas (trans.)
The Reign of Terror (1793)	The Year One	J. Bloundelle Burton
The Rising in La Vendée (1791–1796)	No Surrender (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Guerrilla fighting in La Vendée (1791–1796)	Foes of the Red Cockade (juv.)	F. S. Brereton
Caroline of Denmark and Marie Antoinette (1772–1793)	Two Queens	J. G. L. Hesekiel
Royalists in Paris (1793)	An Episode of the Terror	H. de Balzac
Camille Desmoulins	Crowned with the Immortals	Mrs. Hylton Dale

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SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
The Terror	Nicole	Owen Johnson
Adventures of a Westminster boy	In the Reign of Terror (juv.)	G. A. Henty
The Reign of Terror (1793)	In the Lion's Mouth (juv.)	Eleanor C. Price
Art student in the Terror (1793)	*The Atelier du Lys	Margaret Roberts
Gascony (1793)	On the Edge of the Storm	Margaret Roberts
Paris, Charlotte Corday, and the Luxembourg (1792–1793)	*Citoyenne Jacqueline	Sarah Tytler
Battle of Jersey and the French Revolution (1781–1815)	*The Battle of the Strong	Gilbert Parker
Marat, Robespierre and Camille Desmoulins	*Mademoiselle Mathilde	Henry Kingsley
Paris during the Terror (1777–1793)	*The Adventures of François Founder	S. Weir Mitchell
Normandy — time of Charlotte Corday	*The Dream Charlotte	M. Betham Edwards
Danton's career	*A Storm-Rent Sky	M. Betham Edwards
The Terror	The Adventures of the Comte la Muette	Bernard Capes
England, Bury St. Edmunds, and France	Our Lady of Darkness	Bernard Capes
The Terror — Batz conspiracy	The Red Shirts	Paul Gaulot (trans.)
Robespierre (1794)	*At the Sign of the Guillotine	Harold Spender
Son of Louis XVI (1795–1815)	*Lazarre	Mary Hartwell Catherwood
The Dauphin (Louis XVII)	The Shadow of a Throne	F. W. Hayes
The Dauphin (Louis XVII)	A Castle in Spain	Bernard Capes
Rise of Napoleon (1793–1799)	The Whites and the Blues	Alexandre Dumas (trans.)
Royalist Conspiracy under the Consulate	The Adventures of a Goldsmith	M. H. Bourchier
Royalist struggle in Brittany (1799–1800)	*The Chouans	Balzac (trans.)
Royalist insurrection in Vendée and Brittany (1799–1800)	The Companions of Jehu	Alexandre Dumas (trans.)
Napoleon and Josephine	Romance of the First Consul	Mathilda Malling (trans.)
Georges Cadoudal and the Breton peasantry's conspiracy against Napoleon (1803–1804)	General George	Moreton Hall
Napoleon and a Parisian actress (1804)	The Fortunes of Fifi	M. E. Seawell
Napoleonic schemes for Invasion of England	*Uncle Bernac	Sir A. Conan Doyle

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SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Napoleon, Fouché, etc. (1806–1815)	A Boy of the First Empire (juv.)	Elbridge S. Brooks
Westphalia under Jerome Bonaparte (1807–1813)	Love and Honour	M. E. Carr
French Wars, Consulate and Empire (1783–1812)	Tom Burke of "Ours"	Charles Lever
Napoleonic Wars, the French attempt in Ireland (1793–1809)	Maurice Tiernay, the Soldier of Fortune	Charles Lever
Time of Napoleon	A Prisoner of War (juv.)	G. Norway
Time of Napoleon	The Island of the English	Frank Cowper
Places and manners in Auvergne (1804)	Madeleine; a Tale of Auvergne	Julia Kavanagh
The Chouans and Georges Cadoudal (1804–1814)	The House of the Combrays	G. Le Notre
Invasion of Tyrol (1809)	With the Red Eagle A Red Bridal (sequel)	William Westall
Russian campaign (1805–1820)	*War and Peace	Count L. Tolstoy (trans.)
Madame Walewska's self-abandonment to Napoleon for her country's sake (1806–1812)	Napoleon's Love Story	Waclaw Gasiorowski
Joseph Bonaparte's usurpation of the throne of Spain (1808–1813)	The King's Revoke	Margaret L. Woods
Peninsular War (1808–1810)	*Doña Ysabel	Mathilda Malling (trans.)
Anjou and contemporary politics (1811)	Angelot	Eleanor C. Price
Napoleon's Russian campaign	Kenneth (juv.)	Charlotte M. Yonge
Napoleon's Russian campaign	Through Russian Snows (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Napoleon and his time	Face to Face With Napoleon (juv.) In the Year of Waterloo (juv.)	O. V. Caine
Napoleonic Wars	*Exploits of Brigadier Gerard *The Adventures of Gerard	Sir A. Conan Doyle
Napoleon's Russian campaign	Barlasch of the Guard	Henry Seton Merriman
Jean Lafitte and Napoleon	Lafitte of Louisiana	Mary Devereu
Napoleon's Russian campaign (1812)	Moscow	Fred Whishaw
Mecklenburg during French occupation (1813)	In the Year '13	Fritz Reuter
Napoleon and his time	*The Conscript	Erckmann and Chatrian (trans.)
Invasion of France by the Allies	*The Blockade	Erckmann and Chatrian (trans.)
Napoleon at Elba	Vengeance is Mine	Andrew Balfour

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SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Napoleon at Elba	Grantley Fenton	M. M. Blake
The Hundred Days (1815)	*The Shadow of the Sword	R. Buchanan
Battle of Waterloo (1815)	*Waterloo	Erckmann and Chatrian (trans.)
Waterloo	*The Great Shadow	Sir A. Conan Doyle
Waterloo (1815)	*Les Misérables	Victor Hugo (trans.)
Napoleon's return (1815)	The Hundred Days	Max Pemberton
Duchesse de Berri (1831–1832)	The She Wolves of Machecoul	Alexandre Dumas (trans.)
Duchesse de Berri (1831–1832)	The Fiery Dawn	M. E. Coleridge
Society under Louis Philippe	Madelon	Edmond About
Revolution of 1848	*Journeyman Love	Maud Stepney Rawson
Louis Philippe and Napoleon III (1848–1868)	Ishmael	M. E. Braddon
Revolution of 1848	A Man of the People (juv.)	Erckmann and Chatrian
The court life of Louis Philippe and the sanguinary events of the Third Revolution (1848)	A Romance of the Tuileries	Francis Gribble
The Coup d' Etat (1848)	The Mysteries of Marseilles	Emile Zola
The Dauphin, Louis XVII (1849–1850)	*The Last Hope	H. Seton Merriman
Effect of the Revolution of 1848 on the provinces	The Fortunes of the Rougons	Emile Zola
After the Coup d'état of 1848	*The Conquest of Plassans	Emile Zola
Eugene Rouher	*His Excellency	Emile Zola
Contrasts the old-fashioned noblesse with the bourgeois	Mlle. de la Seiglière	Jules Saudean
Manners and morals in mid-19th century Paris	The Sentimental Education	Gustave Flaubert
War with Algiers (1871)	A Campaign in Kabylia	Erckmann and Chatrian
Napoleon III	The Member for Paris	E. C. Grenville Murray
Corsica (1868–1870)	The Isle of Unrest	H. S. Merriman
Franco-German War from the standpoint of the ceded Provinces (1870–1871)	Story of the Plébiscite (juv.)	Erckmann and Chatrian (trans.)
The Commune (1870–1871)	The Dayspring	W. Barry
The Commune	The Parisians	Lytton
The Franco-German War and The Commune (1870–1871)	The Maids of Paradise	Robert W. Chambers
Franco-German War	*Lorraine	Robert W. Chambers

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SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Franco-German War — Wörth and Strassburg	The Garden of Swords	Max Pemberton
Siege of Strassburg (1871)	Max Kromer (juv.)	Hesba Stretton
Wissembourg and Wörth	The Castle of the White Flag (juv.)	Evelyn Everett Green
Mars la Tour, Gravelotte, and other battlefields in the Franco-German War	John of Gerisau	John Oxenham
Franco-Prussian War	The Young Franc-Tireurs (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Franco-German War — Sedan and Paris	*The Downfall	Emile Zola
Sedan	Valentin	Henry Kingsley
Metz and Sedan	*The Disaster	Paul and Victor Margueritte
Crown Prince of Germany	The Crimson Wing	H. C. Chatfield Taylor
Paris — Escape of the Empress	Ashes of Empire	Robert W. Chambers
The Commune	*The Commune	Paul and Victor Margueritte
Siege of Paris	Robert Helmont	Alphonse Daudet
Franco-German War	*The Attack on the Mill; and other Sketches of War	Emile Zola
Franco-Prussian War (1870–1871)	Under the War Clouds (juv.)	Eliza F. Pollard
Paris life during the Siege	Workman and Soldier (juv.)	J. Cobb
Franco-German War and the siege of Paris	Under the Iron Flail	John Oxenham
Life in the provinces during Franco-Prussian War	Iseulte	C. L. H. Dempster
Brittany and the Franco-Prussian War	The White Month	Frances M. Peard
A tale of two sieges of Paris	A Woman of the Commune (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Paris Commune	*The Red Republic	Robert W. Chambers
Algerian war (1871)	*A Modern Legionary	John Patrick Le Poer

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Beowulf; Arthur and the Round Table; Treasure of the Nibelungs (Legendary)	Heroes of Chivalry and Romance (juv.)	A. J. Church
Roman invasion; Boadicea; Burning of Rome (ca. 60–70 A.D.)	Beric, the Briton (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Druids and Romans (middle 2nd century)	One Traveller Returns	David Christie Murray and Henry Herman

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SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Early Christianity in Britain (2nd century)	Daybreak in Britain (juv.)	O. E.
Early Christianity in Britain	Edol the Druid (juv.)	W. H. G. Kingston
3rd century	The Romans in Britain (juv.)	Mrs. Jerome Mercier
A tale of the tenth persecution in Britain (3rd century)	The Camp on the Severn	A. D. Crake
A tale of the Roman British Church (3rd century)	The Villa of Claudi	E. L. Cutts
Rome and Britain (3rd century)	No. XIII; or, The Story of the Lost Vestal	Emma Marshall
Roman occupation of Britain (4th century)	A Duke of Britain	Sir H. Maxwell
Evacuation of Britain by the Romans (306–451 A.D.)	The Count of the Saxon Shore (juv.)	A. J. Church and R. Putnam
King Arthur's father and mother (ca. 490 A.D.)	Uther and Igraine	Warwick Deeping
Arthurian legends	The Story of King Arthur and his Knights (juv.)	Howard Pyle
Briton and Angle in the days of the Saxon conquest of Deira (Yorkshire) (ca. 547)	Builders of the Waste	Thorpe Forre
Mission of St. Augustine (597 A.D.)	Imogene (juv.)	Emily S. Holt
Old Grimsby and Lincoln (6th century)	Havelock, the Dane (juv.)	C. W. Whistler
The conversion of the Surrey Border in the time of Ethelbert	The Shaven Crown (juv.)	M. Bramston
Edwin of Northumbria (the Bretwalda), the introduction of Christianity into Deira, the coming of Augustine (ca. 600–630 A.D.)	The Paladins of Edwin the Great (juv.)	Sir Clements R. Markham
Early 7th century	Sketches of Christian Life in England in the Olden Time	Elizabeth Charles
Conversion of the early Saxons	St. Cedd's Cross (juv.)	E. L. Cutts
The conversion of Northumbria (7th century)	The Son of Ælla (juv.)	Gertrude Hollis
The times of St. Aidan (636–651 A.D.)	A Scholar of Lindisfarne (juv.)	Gertrude Hollis
The Saxons in the Isle of Wight	Cædwalla (juv.)	Frank Cowper
Days of the Heptarchy (ca. 792 A.D.)	A King's Comrade (juv.)	C. W. Whistler
Viking raids (middle 9th century)	A Thane of Wessex (juv.)	C. W. Whistler
The Vikings (middle 9th century)	The Thrall of Leif the Lucky	Ottilie A. Liljencrantz
Edmund the Martyr (9th century)	The Wooing of Osyth (juv.)	Kate T. Sizer
Alfred's boyhood	The King's Sons (juv.)	G. Manville Fenn

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SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Alfred's boyhood, St. Boniface, etc.	Annals of an Anglo-Saxon Family (juv.)	Elizabeth Charles
A Story of Saga the Dane (871–878 A.D.)	In Ælfred's Days (juv.)	Paul Creswick
Alfred's fights with the Danes in Wessex and elsewhere	Hastings the Pirate (juv.)	Paul Creswick
Edward Atheling, Siege of Rochester, and the refounding of London (885 A.D.)	*God Save King Alfred	E. Gilliat
Saxon and Dane (871–901)	The Dragon and the Raven (juv.)	G. A. Henty
First English Fleet	*King Alfred's Viking (juv.)	C. W. Whistler
Winchester, the Danes, etc.	A Hero King	Eliza F. Pollard
Alfred and his times (ca. 871–896 A.D.)	A Lion of Wessex	Tom Bevan
Early British Christians	Glastonbury (Juv.)	Mrs. A. Payne
King Alfred's times	Twixt Daydawn and Light (juv.)	Gordon Stables
The Danes	The Black Danes (juv.)	Anonymous
The Northmen (913–945 A.D.)	*Thorstein of the Mere: a Saga of the Northmen in Lakeland	W. G. Collingwood
Dunstan (955–958 A.D.)	Edwy the Fair	A. D. Crake
The times of Dunstan	The Sins of a Saint (Juv.)	J. R. Aitken
Saxon slavery in Sherwood Forest (late 10th century)	The Wages of Battle	W. H. Herbert
Her brave defence of Corfe Castle	Brave Dame Mary (juv.)	Anonymous
Last struggle of British against Danes (early 11th century)	King Olaf's Kinsman	C. W. Whistler
Danes in East Anglia	Wulfric the Weapon Thane	C. W. Whistler
Danes in Wessex; Canute (ca. 1016)	*Alfgar the Dane	A. D. Crake
Edmund Ironside and Canute	*The Ward of King Canute	Ottilie A. Liljencrantz
Edward the Confessor (middle 11th century)	Edward the Exile	Mary M. Davidson
The Norman Conquest (ca. 1066)	*Hereward the Wake	Charles Kingsley
The Norman Conquest (ca. 1066)	*Harold; or the last of the Saxon Kings	Lytton
The Norman Conquest (ca. 1066)	William the Conqueror	Sir Charles Napier
The Norman Conquest (ca. 1066)	Wulf the Saxon	G. A. Henty
The Norman Conquest (1070)	The Camp of Refuge	Charles Macfarlane
The Norman Conquest (1066–1099)	The Rival Heirs	A. D. Crake

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SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
The last struggle against the Conqueror (1073–1096)	The Siege of Norwich Castle (juv.)	M. M. Blake
1087–1100	Rufus; or the Red King	J. Gregor Grant
Reign of William Rufus (ca. 1100)	In the Days of St. Anselm	Gertrude Hollis
The England of William Rufus (ca. 1100)	Count Robert of Paris	Sir Walter Scott
End of reign of William Rufus (1100)	The Red King's Burial (juv.)	H. Cadwallader Adams
The Norman Kings (1100–1135)	Pabo, the Priest	S. Baring Gould
Social conditions in the time of Stephen (1136)	The Serf	C. Ranger Gull
Wars of Stephen and Matilda; excellent description of the anti-Jewish outbreak at Norwich (1137–1146)	For King or Empress (juv.)	C. W. Whistler
Period of Stephen	The Knight of the Golden Chain (juv.)	R. D. Chetwode
Wars of Stephen and Matilda (1137–1158)	A Legend of Reading Abbey	Charles Macfarlane
Wallingford Castle (middle 12th century)	Brian Fitzcourt	A. D. Crake
Convent life (middle 12th century)	Westminster Cloisters	M. Bidder
Plantagenet Period	Court Life under the Plantagenets	Hubert Hall
Henry II, Hugh of Lincoln, Robin Hood, and Clym of the Clough (1186–1200)	Forest Outlaws (juv.)	E. Gilliat
Henry II — Wales (1187)	The Betrothed	Sir Walter Scott
Thomas à Becket	*Der Heilige	C. F. Meyer
Henry II, Richard I, and Robin Hood	*Maid Marlan	Thomas Love Peacock
Richard as Prince and King — Europe and the East (1188–1199)	*The Life and Death of Richard Yea-and-Nay	Maurice Hewlett
Richard I — Yorkshire and Leicestershire (1194)	*Ivanhoe	Scott
Crusades	With Richard the Fearless: a tale of the Red Crusade (juv.)	Paul Creswick
The Third Crusade	Lady Sybil's Choice (juv.)	Emily S. Holt
Rosamond and Becket (late 12th century)	The Lady and the Priest	Mrs. Maberley
The Third Crusade	Brothers in Arms (juv.)	F. B. Harrison
The Third Crusade	Sir Geoffrey de Skeffington	Bryan W. Ward
Reign of Henry II (late 12th century)	Fair Rosamond	Thomas Miller

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SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Londoners against their Norman oppressors (1192–1196)	Longbeard; or, the Revolt of the Saxons	Charles Mackay
Richard I — Robin Hood (1192)	In Lincoln Green (juv.)	E. Gilliat
Time of John — Robin Hood	Wolf's Head (juv.)	E. Gilliat
Manners, customs, dress, life, and ideas of the 12th and 13th centuries	*The Forest Lovers	Maurice Hewlett
Time of John — Papal Interdict (1208–1212)	Royston Gower	Thomas Miller
Monastic life in the time of King John	Uncanonized	Margaret H. Potter
Time of John — the Charter (1215–1218)	Runnymede and Lincoln Fair	J. G. Edgar
The Great Charter	Spurs and Bride (juv.)	Gertrude Hollis
Sherwood Forest (ca. 1200)	Robin Hood, Romance of the English Forest	A. Alexander
Sherwood Forest	Robin Hood; or, The Merry Men of Sherwood Forest	Pierce Egan the Younger
Robin Hood days	The Boy Foresters (juv.)	Anne Bowman
Robin Hood	The Romantic History of Robin Hood	Barry Pain
Robin Hood	The Life and Adventures of Robin Hood	John B. Marsh
Robin Hood	Merry Adventures of Robin Hood (juv.)	Howard Pyle
Robin Hood	Robin Hood and his Adventures (juv.)	Paul Creswick
Period of Henry III (1224–1227)	The Robber Baron of Bedford Castle	A. J. Foster and E. E. Cuthell
Period of Henry III — Hampshire and France	A Stout English Bowman (juv.)	E. A. Pickering
The days of Roger Bacon (middle 12th century)	John o' London	S. Gibney
Prince Edward Simon de Montfort; the Barons' Wars, and the Welsh marches (1262)	The Forest Prince	Bryan W. Ward
The Barons' Wars (1264–1265)	The Adventures of Humfrey Chatteris (juv.)	Sheila E. Braine
The Barons' Wars (1264–1265)	The House of Walderne (juv.)	A. D. Crake
The Barons' Wars (1264–1265)	How I Won My Spurs	J. G. Edgar
Oxford, Kenilworth, Battle of Lewes (1264)	*A Clerk of Oxford	E. Everett Green
Kenilworth in the time of the Barons' Wars	Princess Adelaide (juv.)	Emily S. Holt

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SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Henry III, De Montfort, Robin Hood (1265)	*Forest Days	G. P. R. James
Henry III and the 8th Crusade	*The Prince and the Page (juv.)	Charlotte M. Yonge
Hubert de Burgh	The Constable's Tower	Charlotte M. Yonge
Reign of Edward I (1273)	The Merchant and the Friar	Sir Thomas T. Palgrave
Welsh Wars (1275)	*The King's Reeve (juv.)	E. Gilliat
Welsh wars	The Lord of Dyneover (juv.)	E. Everett Green
Edward I's children	My Lady Joanna (juv.)	E. Everett Green
Edward II — Edward III	In the Shadow of the Crown	M. Bidder
Period of Edward III — Welsh border warfare	The Countess Alys (in "New Canterbury Tales")	Maurice Hewlett
Creçy, Poictiers, and Calais	In the Days of Chivalry (juv.)	E. Everett Green
Creçy and Poictiers	St. George for England (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Invasion of France and Battle of Creçy (1346)	With the Black Prince	W. O. Stoddard
The Black Prince	Creçy and Poictiers	J. G. Edgar
Black Prince, Van Artevelde, and Manny (1347)	Hugh the Messenger	Gertrude Hollis
Edward III's time — Black Death (ca. 1348–1350)	*The Gathering of Brother Hilarius	Michael Fairless
Black Prince in Spain (middle 14th century)	*The Lances of Lynwood	Charlotte M. Yonge
Black Prince in Spain	Agénor De Mauléon	Dumas (trans.)
Time of Edward III	God, the King, my Brother (juv.)	Mary F. Nixon Roulet
Edward III — Winchelsea and Rye (ca. 1377)	God Save England!	F. Breton
Sir John Chandos and other knights in England, France, and Spain	*Eric the Archer (juv.)	Maurice H. Hervey
Philippa de Rouët, Chaucer's wife, and her sister, the wife of John of Gaunt (ca. 1360–1396)	In Chaucer's Maytime	Emily Richings
Peasant Revolt (1379–1385)	*Robert Annys, Poor Priest	Annie Nathan Meyer
Peasant Revolt — Kent, Wat Tyler, and Chaucer (1380)	John Standish	E. Gilliat
The Black Death and the Peasants' Revolt (1381)	Red Dickon the Outlaw (juv.)	Tom Bevan
Peasant Revolt in Herts and Essex (1381)	*The Banner of St. George	M. Bramston
Richard II, Will Langland, Chaucer, Wat Tyler, and the Peasant Revolt leaders (1381)	*Long Will	Florence Converse

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SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Peasants' Revolt (1381)	The Mediation of Ralph Hardelot	William Minto
Peasants' Revolt (1381)	*The Dream of John Ball	William Morris
Black Prince, Du Guesclin, and Chandos (1385)	*The White Company	Sir A. Conan Doyle
Peasant Revolt and Flanders	A March on London (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Battle of Otterbourne (1388)	Otterbourne	Edward Duros
Struggles on the Welsh and Scotch Borders (1400–1425)	Both Sides of the Border	G. A. Henty
Welsh rebellion against Henry IV: Hotspur, Glendower, and Mortimer (1400)	Cambria's Chieftain (juv.)	Evelyn Everett Green
The days of Prince Hal	*Every Inch a King	Josephine C. Sawyer
Henry IV to Henry V — Lyndhurst District and Winchester	In the Days of Prince Hal	H. Erlington
Sir John Oldcastle	A Champion of the Faith	J. M. Callwell
Falstaff and Agincourt (1413–1415)	Coronation	Bernard Hamilton
Henry V (1413–1415)	Agincourt	G. P. R. James
The White Hoods of Paris (1415)	At Agincourt (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Henry V and the Princess Catherine of France (1417)	When Spurs were Gold (juv.)	Russell M. Garnier
Bohemia, Prague, Burgstein, and England (1422–1432)	The Cardinal's Page	James Baker
Sisters of James II of Scotland	Two Penniless Princesses (juv.)	Charlotte M. Yonge
Wars of the Roses (1422–1435)	The Old English Baron	Clara Reeve
A Canterbury pilgrimage in the time of Jack Cade's rebellion (1450)	*Brazenhead the Great	Maurice Hewlett
Wars of the Roses — The Kingmaker, Charles the Bold, etc. (1467)	Grisly Grissell	Charlotte M. Yonge
Wars of the Roses — Richard of Gloucester (ca. 1471)	*The Black Arrow (juv.)	Robert Louis Stevenson
Struggle of Lancaster and York	The Wars of the Roses (juv.)	J. G. Edgar
Wars of the Roses — Richard of Gloucester	*How Dickon Came by His Name (in "The Deserter and other Stories")	Harold Frederic
Wars of the Roses — Tewkesbury	*Where Avon Into Severn Flows (in "The Deserter and other Stories")	Harold Frederic
Prince Edward, son of Henry VI (1459–1485)	In the Wars of the Roses	Eveleyn Everett Green
Edward IV and Warwick the Kingmaker and the battle of Barnet (1467–1471)	*The Last of the Barons	Lytton

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SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Wars of the Roses	In Steel and Leather	R. H. Forster
Wars of the Roses	White Wyvill and Red Ruthven (juv.)	Eveleyn Everett Green
Margaret of Anjou	A Stormy Life	Lady Georgiana Fullerton
Margaret of Anjou	For the Red Rose (juv.)	Eliza F. Pollard
Wars of the Roses	The Chantrey Priest of Barnet (juv.)	A. J. Church
Wars of the Roses	Red and White (juv.)	Emily S. Holt
Wars of the Roses	The Queen's Man (juv.)	Eleanor C. Price
Battle of Tewkesbury (1471–1485)	Malvern Chase	W. S. Symonds
London, Wales, Brecknock Castle	Red Rose and White	Alfred Armitage
Battle of Bosworth (1483–1485)	The Woodman	G. P. R. James
Richard III — Henry VII	Perkin Warbeck	Mary Shelley
Time of Henry VII — Carisbrooke Castle (1488)	The Captain of the Wight	Frank Cowper
Time of Henry VII — Shrewsbury	Wild Humphry Kynaston	H. Hudson
Last years of Henry VII; with Henry VIII as Prince of Wales	*The Heir of Hascombe Hall (juv.)	Eveleyn Everett Green
The rising of Perkin Warbeck (1492–1499)	A Trusty Rebel (juv.)	Mrs. H. Clarke
Northumberland and the Border in reigns of Henry VII–VIII (1497–1513)	The Arrow of the North	R. H. Forster
Time of Wolsey — Field of the Cloth of Gold (1519)	*Darnley	G. P. R. James
Early years of reign of Henry VIII up to Fall of Wolsey	The Armourer's Prentices (juv.)	Charlotte M. Yonge
Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk and Mary Tudor	*When Knighthood Was in Flower	Charles Major
Mary Tudor and Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk	The White Queen	Russell M. Garnier
Wolsey, Cranmer, etc. (1527)	Westminster Abbey	Emma Robinson
More and Erasmus (1522–1535)	*The Household of Sir Thomas More	Anne Manning
The dawn of Protestantism; Canterbury	Tonford Manor: a pre-Reformation Story	Sardius Hancock
Anne Boleyn	My Friend Anne (juv.)	Jessie Armstrong
Wolsey, Anne Boleyn, and Jane Seymour (1529–1536)	*Windsor Castle	W. Harrison Ainsworth
Anne Boleyn and Wolsey (1529–1543)	Defender of the Faith	Frank Mathew

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SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Tyndal, Cardinal de la Pole, early years of the Reformation	Robert Aske (juv.)	Eliza F. Pollard
Destruction of the Monasteries (1536)	Like a Rasen Fiddler	Mary E. Shipley
More, Fisher, and Cromwell (ca. 1535–1539)	The King's Achievement	Robert Hugh Benson
Thomas Cromwell	The House of the Wizard (juv.)	M. Imlay Taylor
Wolsey (1535)	The Last Foray	R. H. Forster
Pilgrimage of Grace in Lincolnshire (1536)	Dorothy Dymoke (juv.)	E. Gilliat
Destruction of the Monasteries (1539)	The Last Abbot of Glastonbury	A. D. Crake
The Marriage of Anne of Cleves (1539)	The Fifth Queen	Ford Madox Hueffer
Cornwall in the reign of Henry VIII, Edward VI, and Mary (1539–1558)	Pendower	Marianne Filleul
1543–1547	Henry VIII and His Court; or, Catherine Parr	Louise Mühlbach (trans.)
1546	Passages in the Life of the Faire Gospeller, Anne Askew (juv.)	Anne Manning
1546–1547	Lettice Eden; Tale of Last Days of Henry VIII (juv.)	Emily S. Holt
Edward VI as prince and king	*The Prince and the Pauper	Mark Twain
Ket's Rebellion (1549)	The Maid of London Bridge	S. Gibney
Fall of the Protector Somerset (1549–1552)	The Constable of the Tower	W. Harrison Ainsworth
Edward VI and Mary	Seething Days (juv.)	Caroline C. Holroyd
Edward VI and Mary	*The Colloquies of Edward Osborne	Anne Manning
Lady Jane Grey (1537–1554)	The Tower of London	Harrison Ainsworth
Prelude to Mary's reign (1553)	*The Royal Sisters	Frank Mathew
Lady Jane Grey	A Queen of Nine Days (juv.)	Edith C. Kenyon
Wyatt's Attack on London	I Crown Thee King	Max Pemberton
Persecutions under Mary (1553–1558)	The Protestant	Anna Eliza Bray
Persecutions under Mary (1553–1559)	Lest We Forget	Joseph Hocking
The marriage of Philip of Spain and Mary (1554)	Cardinal Pole	W. Harrison Ainsworth
Times of Mary (1555–1558)	*The Story of Francis Cludde	Stanley Weyman
The wife of Cranmer	A Noble Wife	John Saunders

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SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Reigns of Mary and Elizabeth	England's Elizabeth: Memories of Matthew Bedale	E. A. Parry
The girlhood of Elizabeth	Tower or Throne (juv.)	Harriet T. Comstock
End of Mary's reign and beginning of Elizabeth's	*The Mischief of a Glove	Mrs. Philip Champion de Crespigny
Old Liverpool and the siege of Havre (1562)	Willoughby Manor	George Norway
Elizabeth and Leicester (1575)	*Kenilworth	Sir Walter Scott
Reign of Elizabeth	Sweet Dol of Haddon Hall	J. E. Muddock
Time of Elizabeth	Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall	Charles Major
Religious intrigues in early part of reign of Elizabeth	The Black Familiars	L. B. Walford
Drake's early voyages to the West Indies, action at Nombre de Dios, burning of Porto Bello and first sight of the Pacific (1557–1573)	At Sea under Drake (juv.)	C. H. Eden
Drake's third voyage to Darien, and the attack on Nombre de Dios (1572–1573)	Hurrah for the Spanish Main! (juv.)	Robert Leighton
The Spanish Main and Eldorado	The Splendid Knight (juv.)	H. A. Hinkson
Sir Francis Drake (1572–1586)	Under Drake's Flag (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Sir Francis Drake (ca. 1572–1588)	Drake and his Yeomen	James Barnes
Cambridge and West Indies — Drake	For God and Gold	Julian Corbett
Reign of Elizabeth (1571–1606)	*The Knight of the Needle Rock and his Days	Mary J. Wilson
England and Holland (1574)	Sons of Adversity	L. Cope Cornford
A Huguenot in Jersey and at the English Court	A Ladder of Swords: a tale of Love, Laughter and Tears	Gilbert Parker
The Armada and the Spanish Main (1575–1588)	*Westward Ho!	Charles Kingsley
The Devonshire Tinneries	Guavas the Tinner	S. Baring-Gould
Sir Philip Sidney (1581–1590)	Penshurst Castle (juv.)	Emma Marshall
Time of Sir Philip Sidney	A Gentleman of England (juv.)	Eliza F. Pollard
Sir Philip Sidney's sister, the Countes of Pembroke, and her family	His Most Dear Ladye (juv.)	Beatrice Marshall
The Spanish Main (1583–1585)	Sir Mortimer	Mary Johnston
Mary Queen of Scots	One Queen Triumphant	Frank Mathew
Mary Queen of Scot's captivity in England (1568–1597)	Unknown to History	Charlotte M. Yonge

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SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
The Freeing of the Netherlands (1585–1604)	By England's Aid (juv.)	G. A. Henty
War with Spain and the Civil War (1574-1658)	Stories of the Wars (juv.)	J. Tillotson
England and Ireland and the Armada	*Sir Ludar (juv.)	Talbot Baines Reed
The Spanish Armada (1588)	Clare Avery (juv.)	Emily S. Holt
Sir Richard Grenville and Raleigh (1591)	The Golden Galleon	R. Leighton
Elizabethan London	*Captain Ravenshaw	Robert N. Stephens
Shakespeare — Warwickshire and London (1596)	*Master Skylark	John Bennett
England and Scotland (1596)	Court Cards: chiefly the Knave of Hearts	Austin Clare
Warwickshire at the close of the Elizabethan Age	The Spanish Poniard	T. A. Pinkerton
Shakespeare (1601)	A Gentleman Player	Robert N. Stephens
London and neighborhood (1604)	*The Fortunes of Nigel	Sir Walter Scott
Witchcraft at Lancaster (1612)	*The Lancashire Witches	W. Harrison Ainsworth
Trial of Sir James Mompesson (1621)	The Star Chamber	W. Harrison Ainsworth
Peak of Derbyshire	The Black Tor (juv.)	G. Manville Fenn
Princess Elizabeth and Prince Henry (1602–1613)	The Young Queen of Hearts (juv.)	Emma Marshall
Time of James I (1603–1615)	*In The Days of King James	S. H. Burchell
Arabella Stuart (1578–1615)	Romance of the Lady Arbell	Mrs. F. T. Marryat
Arabella Stuart and William Seymour (1603–1615)	Arabella Stuart	G. P. R. James
The Gunpowder Plot (1605)	Guy Fawkes	W. Harrison Ainsworth
The Gunpowder Plot	Father Darcy (juv.)	Anne Marsh
The Gunpowder Plot	The Lost Treasure of Trevlyn (juv.)	Evelyn Everett Green
Stratford-on-Avon (ca. 1612)	Judith Shakespeare	William Black
The Duke of Buckingham (1624–1628)	*The Duke's Servants	S. H. Burchell
George Herbert (1613–1633)	*Under Salisbury Spire (juv.)	Emma Marshall
Earlier years of Charles I	Whitehall	Emma Robinson
Draining of the Fens by Cornelius Vermuyden (1627)	The MS. in the Red Box	John Arthur Hamilton
Earlier years of Charles I	In High Places	May E. Braddon
Bishop Hall of Exeter and Norwich (1637–1656)	Winifrede's Journal	Emma Marshall

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SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Lord Strafford (1639)	Anthony Everton (juv.)	J. S. Fletcher
Van Dyck (1620–1642)	Old Blackfriars	Beatrice Marshall
The Civil War — Naseby and the Storming of Bristol (1636–1645)	The Dogs of War (juv.)	Edgar Pickering
Strafford (1640–1645)	The Love of Comrades	Frank Mathew
Earlier stages of the Civil War	With the King at Oxford	A. J. Church
England and Ireland in Charles I-Cromwell period — Earl of Ormond (1633–1649)	Dauntless	Ewan Martin
Thomas, Lord Fairfax (1641–1644)	The Siege of York (juv.)	Beatrice Marshall
Charles I, Cromwell, and William Armstrong (1641–1645)	Over the Border	Robert Barr
In the service of the Charleses (ca. 1641–1660)	Silk and Steel	H. A. Hinkson
Parliamentarian Cambridge (1642)	The Lady of Loyalty House	Justin Huntly McCarthy
Early stages of the Civil War (1642)	Arrah Neil	G. P. R. James
Two sieges of Hull — the Protectorate and Charles II (1640–1678)	*Andrew Marvel and his Friends (juv.)	Marie Hall
Battle of Edgehill (1642)	*Hugh Gwyeth	Beulah Marie Dix
The Civil War — the campaign in Cornwall (1642–1643)	*The Splendid Spur	A. T. Quiller Couch
The Civil War (1642–1644)	Mistress Spitfire	J. S. Fletcher
Civil War: Cavaliers, Parliamentarians, and the battle of Lansdown (1596–1643)	Sir Bevill	Arthur Christopher Thynne
Cornwall (1643)	Captain Fortune	H. B. Marriott Watson
John Hampden	*To Right the Wrong	Edna Lyall
Civil War to the battle of Marston Moor (1640–1644)	Cromwell's Own	A. Paterson
Falkland, Laud, etc. (1640–1645)	*In Spite of All	Edna Lyall
Civil War to the battle of Marston Moor (1640–1645)	Follow the Gleam	Joseph Hocking
Civil War — Period between Marston Moor and Fall of Bristol (1644–1645)	Cornet Strong of Ireton's Horse	Dora Greenwell McChesney
Marston Moor and siege of Pontefract (1632–1649)	*When Charles the First was King (juv.)	J. S. Fletcher
Civil War — From Edgehill to Naseby and Death of Charles I	Miriam Cromwell, Royalist	Dora Greenwell McChesney
Civil War — Raglan Castle and Newbury (ca. 1645)	St. George and St. Michael	George Macdonald
Civil War — Naseby	Stanhope (juv.)	E. L. Haverfield

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SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Montrose and the cavaliers in strife with the Presbyterians (1629–1645)	The Angel of the Covenant	J. MacLaren Cobban
Montrose, Argyle, and the battle of Inverlochy (1642–1645)	*John Splendid	Neil Munro
Civil War in Wales, Siege of Conway Castle, battle of Naseby (1641–1649)	*Battlement and Tower	Owen Rhoscomyl
Newbury, Naseby, and Charles' captivity and death (1644–1649)	*Holmby House	G. J. Whyte Melville
Cromwell and Charles — Carisbrooke (1644–1649)	*The Cavaliers	S. R. Keightley
Civil War — near Lymington (1647)	The Children of the New Forest (juv.)	F. Marryat
Cromwell from the Naseby period to his death (ca. 1646–1658)	King "By the Grace of God" (Von Göttes Gnaden)	J. Rodenberg (trans.)
John Milton — Oxfordshire and London (1643–1646)	*The Maiden and Married Life of Mary Powell	Anne Manning
The Vale of Belvoir (1642–1648)	A Cavalier Stronghold	Mrs. Chaworth Musters
Manners and atmosphere of the Great Civil War	*The Fair Maid of Graystones	Beulah Marie Dix
Nicholas Ferrar and the Quietists	A Haunt of Ancient Peace (juv.)	Emma Marshall
Nicholas Ferrar and the Quietists (1622–1685)	*John Inglesant	J. H. Shorthouse
Civil War, the Commonwealth, and the Restoration (1637–1650)	The Draytons and the Dannants On Both Sides of the Sea (sequel)	Elizabeth Charles
The war in Lancashire; siege of Manchester; Earl of Derby's exploits (1642–1651)	The Leaguer of Lathom	W. Harrison Ainsworth
Royalist and Parliamentarian (1642–1653)	Friends, though Divided (juv.)	G. A. Henty
The atmosphere of Puritanism	Dagonet the Jester	Malcolm MacMillan
The Great Civil War	Cavaliers and Roundheads (juv.)	J. G. Edgar
Plot for placing Prince Rupert on the English throne	Rupert, by the Grace of God	Dora Greenwell McChesney
Royalists and Roundheads (ca. 1645–1651)	Henry Masterton	G. P. R. James
Dutch Settlers in Bedford Level	The Settlers at Home (juv.)	Harriet Martineau
Assassination of Buckingham; death of Charles I (1629–1649)	Twenty Years After	Alexandre Dumas
Cromwell's Invasion of Ireland	In the King's Service (juv.)	F. S. Brereton
Bristol (1636–1720)	In Colston's Days (juv.)	Emma Marshall
A Northumberland and Scots Border story (1649–1650)	Magnus Sinclair	Howard Pease

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SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Wanderings of Charles II after Battle of Worcester (1650–1651)	After Worcester	E. Everett Green
The King's flight after Worcester (1651)	Wanderer and King (juv.)	O. V. Caine
Wanderings of Charles II after Battle of Worcester (1651)	Patricia at the Inn	J. C. Snaith
Prince Charles's escape after Worcester (1651)	Boscobel, or the Royal Oak	W. Harrison Ainsworth
Wanderings of Charles II after Battle of Worcester	Ovingdean Grange	W. Harrison Ainsworth
Blake's pursuit of the Royalist fleet into the West Indies after death of Charles I (1651–1652)	Prince Rupert the Buccaneer	C. J. Cutcliffe Hyne
Cromwell and Charles II before the Restoration (1652)	Woodstock, or The Cavalier	Sir Walter Scott
The Commonwealth (1653)	John Gilbert, Yeoman	R. G. Soans
Salisbury and Holland (1655)	*Captain Jacobus (juv.)	L. Cope Cornford
Holland and England	*A Little Captive Lad (juv.)	Beulah Marie Dix
Holland, England, and America	*Penruddock of the White Lambs (juv.)	S. H. Church
Cromwell, Rupert, and Elizabeth of Bohemia	The Red Men of the Dusk	John Finnemore
Oliver Cromwell's later years	The Lord Protector	S. Levett Yeats
Death of Oliver Cromwell (1658)	*The Lion's Whelp	Amelia E. Barr
George Fox, the Quaker	*Friend Olivia	Amelia E. Barr
Quakers at the Restoration (ca. 1650–1660)	The Shadow of a Crime	Hall Caine
George Fox and William Penn	A Gallant Quaker	Margaret H. Roberton
The siege of Skipton Castle, Charles I and II, Falkland, Prince Rupert, Elizabeth of Bohemia and General Lambert (1642–1660)	The Last of the Cliffords (juv.)	Eliza F. Pollard
Cavaliers and Roundheads	Brambletye House	Horace Smith
The Princess Elizabeth — Carisbrooke (ca. 1649)	The White King's Daughter (juv.)	Emma Marshall
Commonwealth — Charles II	God Save the King	Ronald Macdonald
James de la Cloche, Charles II's oldest natural son	Yesterday's To-morrow	Dora Greenwell McChesney
Period of Charles II — William III	A Reputed Changeling	Charlotte M. Yonge
Plague, Lady Castlemaine (1649–1678)	London Pride	Mary E. Braddon
Time of Charles II — Highwayman	I Lived as I Listed	Arthur L. Maitland
Time of Charles II — London and Holland	Silas Verney	Edgar Pickering

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SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
London, Somerset, and Devon (1664–1665)	*His Grace o' the Gunne	I. Hooper
Plague and Fire (1665–1666)	Cherry and Violet	Anne Manning
Lady Castlemaine, the Plague (1665)	Daniel Herrick	S. H. Burchell
The Plague (1665)	The Brave Men of Eyam (juv.)	E. N. Hoare
Italy and Plague at Eyam (1665)	The Dagger and the Cross	Joseph Hatton
The Plague (1665)	A Set of Rogues	Frank Barrett
The Plague (1665)	The Puritan's Wife	Max Pemberton
Plague and Fire (1665–1666)	*Old St. Paul's	W. Harrison Ainsworth
London Fire (1665)	When London Burned (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Time of Charles II — Court Life (ca. 1662–1665)	Sir Ralph Esher	Leigh Hunt
Milton and his daughters (1665)	*Deborah's Diary	Anne Manning
Great Fire and after (1666–1683)	*Whitefriars, or The Court of Charles II	Emma Robinson
De Ruyter and the Peace of Buda (1667)	The Dutch in the Medway	Charles Macfarlane
Time of Charles II — court life	Nell Gwynn, Comedian	Frankfort Moore
Charles II and his sister Henrietta (1669–1670)	The Silver Key	Nellie K. Blissett
Early Restoration Days in London and Chelsea — Isaac Newton (ca. 1678)	*My Lord Winchenden	Graham Hope
Time of Charles II — Derbyshire, Isle of Man, and London (1678)	*Peveril of the Peak	Sir Walter Scott
Time of Charles II — Nell Gwynne (1680)	*Simon Dale	Anthony Hope
Algernon Sidney's home-life at Knowle Park (ca. 1682)	In the Golden Days	Edna Lyall
Rye House Plot (1683)	Traitor or Patriot?	Mary C. Rowsell
Political intrigue in James II's reign (ca. 1680–1690)	Beaujeu	H. C. Bailey
Rye House Plot (1683)	In the Service of Rachel, Lady Russell (juv.)	Emma Marshall
Purcell the Composer (1658–1695)	In Westminster Choir (juv.)	Emma Marshall
Grinling Gibbons	The Carved Cartoon	Austin Clare
Rising at Taunton (1684)	*The Rebel	H. B. Marriott Watson
Wars of Turenne — John Churchill (1671–1702)	His Counterpart	Russell M. Garnier
Duke of Monmouth (1674–1686)	The Bâton Sinister	George Gilbert

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SUBJECT	TITLE.	AUTHOR
Bishop Ken (1637–1711)	*Winchester Meads (juv.)	Emma Marshall
Monmouth's Rebellion (ca. 1673–1687)	*Lorna Doone	R. D. Blackmore
Monmouth's Rebellion — Barbados (1662–1688)	*For Faith and Freedom	Sir Walter Besant
Monmouth's Rebellion (1678–1685)	*Urith	S. Baring-Gould
Monmouth's Rebellion	The Blue Flag	Max Hillary
Monmouth's Rebellion	In Taunton Town	Evelyn Everett Green
Monmouth's Rebellion (1685)	*Micah Clarke	Sir A. Conan Doyle
Dorsetshire in time of Monmouth's Rebellion	Deb Clavel	Mary E. Palgrave
Monmouth's Rebellion	Duke of Monmouth	Gerald Griffin
The Duke of Monmouth, Lady Wentworth — Judge Jeffreys and William of Orange	Fortune's Castaway	W. J. Eccott
The Bloody Assizes (1685)	Barbara Winslow, Rebel	Beth Ellis
Battle of Sedgemoor (1685)	Duke's Winton: a Chronicle of Sedgemoor	J. R. Henslowe
Monmouth's Rebellion and the Tyrol (1685–1687)	*The Courtship of Morrice Buckler	Arthur Edward Woodley Mason
Monmouth's Rebellion and Judge Jeffreys (1685–1689)	By Dulvercombe Water	Harold Vallings
Hampshire in the days following Monmouth's Rebellion (1685–1688)	*The Lover Fugitives	John Finnemore
William of Orange and James II of England (1678–1688)	*The Sword of the King	Ronald Macdonald
Accession of William of Orange, Jacobite conspiracies, and the Boyne campaign (1688–1690)	The Lifeguardsman	H. J. Schimmel (trans.)
Devonshire from landing of William of Orange to the burning of Teignmouth	In Jacobite Days (juv.)	Mrs. Henry Clarke
Judge Jeffreys, Marlborough, and accession of William of Orange (1685–1688)	Mistress Dorothy Marvin	John Collis Snaith
Marriage of Mary to William	My Mistress the Queen (juv.)	Mary Anna Paull
Jacobite plots (ca. 1689)	Hope the Hermit	Edna Lyall
William III — Hardwich, France, and The Hague (1673–1691)	*The Blue Pavilions	A. T. Quiller Couch
Seizure of the Bass Rock (1691–1694)	My Lady of the Bass	S. H. Burchell
Marlborough and the forger Young's plot against William III (1692)	The King's Agent	Arthur Paterson

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SUBJECT	TITLE.	AUTHOR
Cromwell's Granddaughter (1694–1729)	By the North Sea (juv.)	Emma Marshall
Mary Stuart (1696)	Kensington Palace	Emma Marshall
Conspiracy of 1696 against William III	A Woman's Courier	W. J. Yeoman
Conspiracy of 1696 against William III	The Jacobite	Harry Lindsay
Robert Ferguson, the Plotter	For Liberty's Sake	J. B. Marsh
Sir John Fenwick's Jacobite plot (1688–1713)	*Shrewsbury	Stanley J. Weyman
Conspiracy of 1696 against William III (1696–1697)	The King's Highway	G. P. R. James
Jacobite Plots	*Snarleyyow, or The Dog Fiend	F. Marryat
Social life (ca. 1690–ca. 1720)	A Lady of Quality	Frances Hodgson Burnett
Social life (ca. 1690–ca. 1720)	His Grace of Osmonde	Frances Hodgson Burnett
English buccaneers in the West Indies (ca. 1672–1700)	Leonard Lindsay; or, The Story of a Buccaneer	A. B. Reach
English buccaneers in the West Indies (1683)	The Hispaniola Plate	J. B. Bloundelle Burton
Welsh piracy; Sir Henry Morgan the Buccaneer (ca. 1670–1680)	*The Jewel of Ynys Galon	Owen Rhoscomyl
Darien Scheme (1698)	A Gentleman Adventurer	J. Bloundelle Burton
William Paterson and the Darien Scheme	Darien, or, The Merchant Prince	B. E. G. Warburton
Windsor — William III — Anne	*In King's Houses	Julia C. R. Dorr
A Christian slave in Morocco	The Fortunes of Farthings	A. J. Dawson
Reign of Queen Anne (1691–1714)	*Henry Esmond	William Makepeace Thackeray
Court of Queen Anne (1707–1714)	St. James's	W. Harrison Ainsworth
London and country life in reign of Anne	The Baronet in Corduroy	Albert Lee
Highwaymen in time of Anne	Tom Tufton's Travels Tom Tufton's Toll	Evelyn Everett Green
Wars with French and Spaniards (1702–1704)	*Across the Salt Seas	J. Bloundelle Burton
Battle of Ramillies	Fallen Fortunes (juv.)	Evelyn Everett Green
Peterborough in Spain	The Bravest of the Brave (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Duke of Marlborough (1702–1709)	The Cornet of Horse (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Marlborough's campaigns (ca. 1704)	The Adventures of Harry Rochester (juv.)	Herbert Strang

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SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Duke of Marlborough	A Lady's Honour	Bass Blake
Foreign Wars under Marlborough	In the Irish Brigade (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Kent and Spanish America (1709–1713)	The Queen's Serf	Elsa d'Esterre Keeling
Sir Christopher Wren (1709–1723)	Under the Dome of St. Paul's (juv.)	Emma Marshall
Swift and "Vanessa," Addison, Steele, Pope, and Bolingbroke (1712–1723)	*Esther Vanhomrigh	Margaret L. Woods
Jacobites and Marlborough (ca. 1712–1722)	A Kent Squire / Gwynett of Thornhaugh	F. W. Hayes
Somersetshire in reign of Queen Anne	No Soul Above Money	Walter Raymond
Bolingbroke, Pope, Swift, Fielding, Steele, and Addison (ca. 1715)	Devereux	Lytton
The Stuarts in exile, St. Germains (1708–1712)	A Fair Jacobite (juv.)	H. May Poynter
Jacobite plots	The Heritage of Langdale	Mrs. Alexander
Battle of Sheriffmuir (1715)	Balmoral	A. Allardyce
Battle of Sheriffmuir (1715)	To Arms!	Andrew Balfour
Cornish Jacobites	Duance Pendray	G. Norway
Jacobite rebellion of 1715	Preston Fight	W. Harrison Ainsworth
Jacobite rebellion of 1715	Lucy Arden	James Grant
Lord Derwentwater and the Northumbrian rising (1715)	*Dorothy Forster	Sir Walter Besant
Jacobite rising (1715)	In the Fifteen (juv.)	H. C. Adams
Mar's Rebellion	A Loyal Little Maid	Sarah Tyler
Jacobite intrigues just before battles of Sheriffmuir and Preston (1715)	*Rob Roy	Sir Walter Scott
Jacobite atmosphere (1715–1719)	*Parson Kelly	A. E. W. Mason and A. Lang
Traditions of Rob Roy (ca. 1715)	Adventures of Rob Roy	James Grant
Period of Jacobite Rebellion	A Deal with the King	J. F. Findlay
Devon and Cornwall (1715)	Hartland Forest	Anna E. Bray
Jacobites in Northumberland	Strained Allegiance	R. H. Foster
The Swedish War (1699–1719)	*Monsieur Martin	Wymond Carey
The English and Continental Jacobites (1716–1719)	*For the White Rose	Wymond Carey
Stuarts in exile (1719)	Madamscourt; Adventures of a fugitive Princess (juv.)	H. May Poynter
The Old Pretender and Princess Clementina Sobieski (1720)	*Clementina	A. E. W. Mason

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SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Jane Stuart, natural daughter of James (II) Duke of York (1657–1745)	The Royal Quaker	Mrs. Bertram Tanqueray
Jacobite outbreaks of 1719 and the South Sea Bubble (1719–1720)	The Rose-Spinner	Mary Deane
Somerset at the time of the South Sea Bubble (1720)	Jacob and John	Walter Raymond
London in time of George I and II	French Nan	Agnes and Egerton Castle
Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, Sir Robert Walpole, Pope, Caroline of Anspach, and Prince George II (1720)	In Clarissa's Day (juv.)	Sarah Tytler
Dissenting life in the provinces (early 18th century)	The Courtship of Sarah (juv.)	Sarah Tytler
London in days of Bolingbroke and Walpole (1709–1727)	Mohawks	Mary E. Braddon
Social life (1732)	*The House Divided	H. B. Marriott Watson
Deptford (ca. 1740–1760)	The World Went Very Well Then	Sir Walter Besant
Spanish Main	Ned Leger (juv.)	G. Manville Fenn
Battle of Fontenoy (1745)	Treasure Trove	S. Lover
Bath, middle of 18th century	*The Bath Comedy Incomparable Bellairs	Agnes and Egerton Castle
The Jacobites — Yorkshire Moors (1745)	*Ricroft of Withens	Halliwell Sutcliffe
The Jacobites of England and France (1746)	Denounced	J. Bloundelle Burton
London and Epsom (middle 18th century)	*The Chaplain of the Fleet	Sir Walter Besant and J. Rice
Pirates (ca. 1750)	*Treasure Island (juv.)	Robert Louis Stevenson
Smugglers in Kent (middle 18th century)	*The Smuggler	G. P. R. James
The Gypsies (ca. 1750)	Smalilou	James Henry Yoxall
The Young Pretender's visit to London (1744–1750)	High Treason: a Romance of The Days of George II	Anonymous
Life (ca. 1750)	The Lady of Lynn	Sir Walter Besant
Social and political condition (ca. 1750)	Bernicia	Amelia E. Barr
The sister of the Wesleys (1723–1803)	Hetty Wesley	A. T. Quiller Couch
Methodist Revival (ca. 1750)	The Infidel	Mary E. Braddon
The Wesleys in a northern village	The Coming of the Preachers	John Ackworth
Whitefield and the Wesleys (1745–1750)	Diary of Mrs. Kitty Trevelyan	Elizabeth Charles

ENGLAND — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Cornish people in Wesley's times (ca. 1750)	The Strange Adventures of Israel Pendray	S. K. Hocking
Wesley in Cornwall (ca. 1758)	The Birthright	Joseph Hocking
Smugglers in Dorsetshire (1757–1758)	*Moonfleet	J. Meade Falkner
Methodism (1758)	The Eveshams	James Blythe Patton
The Scots Greys in the Seven Years' War (1758–1759)	Second to None	James Grant
Eugene Aram (ca. 1759)	Eugene Aram	Lord Lytton
George III and Hannah Lightfoot (1760)	A Fountain Sealed	Sir Walter Besant
Newgate (ca. 1760)	*The Orange Girl	Sir Walter Besant
Society (ca. 1746–1811)	*Memoirs of Barry Lyndon	William Makepeace Thackeray
Exmoor gypsies (1763)	*Katerfelto	G. J. Whyte Melville
Last days of Chatham (1767)	*The Castle Inn	Stanley J. Weyman
Life at Olney — Cowper and John Newton (ca. 1767–1787)	On the Banks of the Ouse (juv.)	Emma Marshall
R. B. Sheridan and Johnson (1771–1773)	A Nest of Linnets	F. Frankfort Moore
Goldsmith, Garrick, Johnson, and Burke (1774)	*The Jessamy Bride	F. Frankfort Moore
Life in the Isle of Man (ca. 1775)	The Deemster	Hall Caine
Liverpool (1776)	Cap'n Nat's Treasure	Robert Leighton
The Attempt to fire Portsmouth Dockyard (1776–1777)	The King's Yard: a Story of Old Portsmouth	Walter Jeffery
Old Rye and its smugglers (1763–1779)	Denis Duval	William Makepeace Thackeray
Washington, Johnson, Fielding, and Richardson (1756–1783)	The Virginians	William Makepeace Thackeray
Siege of Gibraltar (1779–1783)	The Rock of the Lion (juv.)	M. E. Seawell
The Siege of Gibraltar	Held Fast for England (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Gordon Riots (1780)	*Barnaby Rudge	Charles Dickens
Art — Reynolds and Angelica Kauffman (ca. 1780–1781)	*Miss Angel	Miss Thackeray
Society (18th century)	The Fatal Gift	F. Frankfort Moore
Sir Joshua Reynolds and Miss Burney (1780)	L'Elève de Garrick	Augustin Filon
Slavery emancipation (1791)	*God's Providence House	Isabella Varley Banks
English Jacobin clubs (1793)	St. Katherine's by the Tower	Sir Walter Besant
Smuggling and life on the coast near Flamborough (1777–1805)	Mary Anerley	R. D. Blackmore

ENGLAND — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
North Devon (1793)	*Ropes of Sand	R. E. Francillon
Capture of Guadeloupe (1794)	Oliver Ellis; or The Fusiliers (juv.)	James Grant
Reign of Terror at Paris, and Revolution of Naples (1793–1798)	The Extraordinary Confessions of Diana Please	Bernard Capes
Society life in George III's days (1796)	The Orangery: a Comedy of Tears	Mabel Dearmer
Mutiny at the Nore (1797)	The King's Own	Marryat
Sussex Smugglers and French Conspirators	A Business in Great Waters (juv.)	Julian Corbett
Gretna Green and Botany Bay (1799)	The Inimitable Mrs. Massingham	Herbert Compton
Hannah More	Bristol Diamonds (juv.)	Emma Marshall
William Crotch and Old Crome	Castle Meadow (juv.)	Emma Marshall
Iceland and the Isle of Man in the Napoleonic period (1800)	The Bondman	Hall Caine
Life (1800)	*Adam Bede	George Eliot
Life (1800)	*Silas Marner; the Weaver of Raveloe	George Eliot
Lychgate Hall	Lychgate Hall	M. E. Francis
Yorkshire moors (ca. 1800)	The Luck of Barerakes	Caroline Marriage
Battles of St. Vincent and Aboukir	Chris Cunningham (juv.)	Gordon Stables
Cape St. Vincent and Nelson in the Mediterranean	The Commander of the Hirondelle (juv.)	W. H, Fitchett
Nelson and Napoleon — the battle of the Nile	The Two Captains	Cyrus Townsend Brady
Battle of the Nile	In Press-Gang Days (juv.)	E. Pickering
Wars with France (1798–1801)	At Aboukir and Acre	G. A. Henty
Lead miners near Cheddar (early 19th century)	*Two Men o' Mendip	Walter Raymond
Wreckers and Smugglers in Cornwall	When George III was King	Amyot Sagon
Social Life (early 19th century)	Rodney Stone	Sir A. Conan Doyle
Nelson and the Baltic campaign (1803–1805)	*A Friend of Nelson	Horace G. Hutchinson
Nelson's campaigns (1803–1805)	Diana's Crescent	Anne Manning
Nelson, Napoleon, and the French attempt to invade England	*Springhaven	R. D. Blackmore
Hannah More and William Wilberforce (early 19th century)	Under Cheddar Cliffs, a Hundred Years Ago (juv.)	Edith Seeley
George III and family at Weymouth	The Trumpet-Major	Thomas Hardy
The riots caused by introduction of steam machinery (1780–1834)	*John Halifax, Gentleman	Dinah Mulock Craik

ENGLAND — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Spanish War of Independence	*Trafalgar	B. Pérez Galdós (trans.)
Trafalgar	Afloat with Nelson (juv.)	C. H. Eden
Nelson and British naval victories (1797–1805)	By Conduct and Courage (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Life of Nelson	The Admiral	Douglas Sladen
Battle of Trafalgar (1805)	'Twas in Trafalgar's Bay	Besant and Rice
Battle of Maida (1806)	The Adventures of an Aide-de-Camp	James Grant
Impressment during the French wars	*Sylvia's Lovers	Mrs. Gaskell
Peninsular War and Waterloo (1795–1815)	The Follies of Captain Daly	F. Norreys Connell
Exmoor, the Peninsular War and Corunna (1808–1809)	The Drummer's Coat (juv.)	John W. Fortescue
Battle of Corunna and siege of Saragossa (1808–1809)	Boys of the Light Brigade (juv.)	Herbert Strang
Peninsular War	*Charles O'Malley	Charles Lever
Peninsular War and Napoleon (1783–1812)	Tom Burke of "Ours"	Charles Lever
Peninsular War and Waterloo campaign (1808–1815)	*The Romance of War	James Grant
Peninsular War	With Moore at Corunna (juv.) Under Wellington's Command (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Peninsular War — Sir John Moore (1808–1809)	*Sons of the Sword	Margaret L. Woods
Peninsular War	The Young Buglers (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Peninsular War, from Siege of Burgos to Vittoria (1812–1813)	The Story of a Scout (juv.)	John Finnemore
Peninsular War — Vittoria and Badajos	The Bivouac	W. H. Maxwell
Siege of Ciudad Rodrigo	The Adventures of Harry Revel	A. T. Quiller Couch
The war prison at Prince Town (1814)	The American Prisoner	Eden Phillpotts
Caroline of Brunswick and the Prince Regent (1810)	The Palace of Spies: an Episode	Herbert Compton
Smuggling (1811)	The Longshoremen	George Bartram
Luddite agitation (1811–1813)	*Bond Slaves	Mrs. G. L. Banks
The Orders in Council; Luddite agitation (ca. 1807–1812)	Shirley	Charlotte Brontë
Luddite riots	*Forest Folk	James Prior
Luddite riots	Through the Fray (juv.)	G. A. Henty

ENGLAND — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Napoleonic Wars (1811–1814)	Alice Lorraine	R. D. Blackmore
Privateering in 1812	An Ocean Free Lance	Clark Russell
French invasion	The French Prisoner	Thomas A. Pinkerton
Napoleonic Wars (1804–1815)	One of the 28th (juv.)	G. A. Henty
French prisoner in England (1813–1814)	*St. Ives	Robert Louis Stevenson
Wars in India and the Peninsula (1795–1815)	A Royal Rascal	Arthur Griffiths
Napoleon at Elba (1814–1815)	Grantley Fenton	M. M. Blake
Waterloo	The Great Shadow	Sir A. Conan Doyle
Napoleonic Wars (1815)	From Powder-Monkey to Admiral (juv.)	W. H. G. Kingston
Smugglers and preventives in the Essex fens (1815)	Brown: a story of Waterloo Year (juv.)	Dorothea Moore
Waterloo (1815)	*Stories of Waterloo	W. H. Maxwell
The Hundred Days	The Light of Scarthey	Egerton Castle
French and English on Sussex coast (1815)	*The Bonnet Conspirators	Violet A. Simpson
The Fen Riots (1815)	Cheap Jack Zita	S. Baring-Gould
The Regency of George IV (1811–1820)	Twisted Eglantine	H. B. Marriott Watson
George IV, Mrs. Fitzherbert, and Beau Brummell	*Yeoman Fleetwood	M. E. Francis (Mrs. Blundell)
Time of George II — Dartmoor	Royal Georgie	S. Baring-Gould
Last Years of the Regency	Mis'ess Joy	John Le Breton
Queen Caroline — last few years of her life (1818–1821)	*A Lady of the Regency	Mrs. Stepney Rawson
The Peterloo Massacre and the Cato Street Conspiracy (1819)	Starvecrow Farm	Stanley J. Weyman
Admiral Cochrane, Earl of Dundonald (1818–1825)	With Cochrane the Dauntless (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Smugglers in Kent, and pirates in the West Indies (ca. 1825)	Romance	Joseph Conrad and Ford Madox Hueffer
Brunel's Folly (ca. 1820)	Kitty Alone; a story of Three Fires	S. Baring-Gould
Manchester (1820)	Mervyn Clitheroe	W. Harrison Ainsworth
Manchester and Peterloo riots (1799–1831)	*The Manchester Man	Isabella Varley Banks
Queen Caroline, Princess Charlotte, and Brougham (1796–1821)	*The Queen can do No Wrong	Herbert Compton
Plot to rescue Napoleon (1821)	Taken from the Enemy	Henry Newbolt
Recollections of Althea Allingham (1785–1842)	In Four Reigns (juv.)	Emma Marshall

ENGLAND — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Eastern Devon just before the Reform Bill of 1832	Perlycross	R. D. Blackmore
Rural life in Suffolk before the repeal of the Corn Laws	The Lord of the Harvest	M. Betham Edwards
Yorkshire woolcombers and the cotton industry in the days before machinery (1830)	Mistress Barbara Cunliffe	Halliwell Sutcliffe
Somerset rustics in the days before railways	*Good Souls of Cider Land	Walter Raymond
Bristol Riots (1831)	Under the Mendips	Emma Marshall
Reform Bill agitation (1831–1832)	I, Thou and the Other One	Amelia E. Barr
The aftermath of the Reform Bill (1832)	Felix Holt, the Radical	George Eliot
Yorkshire (1837)	The Plunder Pit	Keighley Snowden
London life (1833–1834)	Clement Lorimer; or The Book with the Iron Clasps	Angus Bethune Reach
Farmer class in Devon and Cornwall (ca. 1840)	*Red Spider	S. Baring-Gould
Seafaring life (ca. 1840)	*The Nigger of the Narcissus	Joseph Conrad
The miners of the Land's End peninsula (ca. 1840)	Esther Pentreath	J. H. Pearce
The struggle for life in the west country before the repeal of the Corn Laws (ca. 1850)	Driven	Margaret Watson
Portsmouth and the Crimea (1854–1855)	By Celia's Arbour	Sir Walter Besant
Crimean War (1854–1855)	*Sevastopol	Tolstoy (trans.)
Sebastopol and Balaclava (1854–1855)	A Gallant Grenadier (juv.)	F. S. Brereton
Crimean War (1854–1855)	In the Trenches (juv.)	John Finnemore
Crimean War (1854–1855)	The Interpreter	G. J. Whyte Melville
Crimean War (1854–1855)	Lady Wedderburn's Wish Laura Everingham The Lord Hermitage One of the Six Hundred Under the Red Dragon	James Grant
Crimean War (1854–1855)	The Thin Red Line	A. Griffiths
Crimean War (1854–1855)	Jack Archer (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Crimean War (1854–1855)	True unto Death (juv.)	Eliza F. Pollard
The Lancashire cotton famine of 1863	Probation	Jessie Fothergill
The politics of Palmerston's period	The Mantle of Elijah	Israel Zangwill
British in China	With the Allies to Pekin (juv.)	G. A. Henty

WALES

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Legendary	The Misfortunes of Elphin	T. L. Peacock
Time of Henry I	Pabo the Priest	S. Baring-Gould
Border feud (1187)	*The Betrothed	Sir Walter Scott
The Welsh marches, the Cymry, the last of the Druids, battles of Lewes and Evesham (1262–1265)	The Forest Prince	Bryan W. Ward
Time of Edward II (ca. 1325)	*The Whistling Maid	Ernest Rhys
Rebellion against Henry IV — Glendower, Hotspur, and Mortimer (1400–1415)	Cambria's Chieftain (juv.)	Evelyn Everett Green
Owen Glendower	Hearts of Wales	Allen Raine
Tudor Epoch	The Shrouded Face (juv.)	Owen Rhoscomyl
Civil War and Battle of Naseby (1641–1649)	*Battlement and Tower	Owen Rhoscomyl
The Civil War	The Wonderful Story of Agnes and the White Dove: a Tradition of Wales	Z. Mather
Piracy and Sir Henry Morgan (ca. 1670–1680)	The Jewel of Ynys Galon	Owen Rhoscomyl
Jacobite Rebellion (1745)	*For the White Rose of Arno (juv.)	Owen Rhoscomyl
Smugglers, pirates and detectives of Lundy and the Severn (1745)	The Man at Odds	Ernest Rhys
Reform Bill (ca. 1832)	Trewern	R. M. Thomas
Pembrokeshire and the Rebecca riots (1843–1844)	In Dewisland	S. Baring-Gould
The Rebecca Riots (1833–1834)	*The Sheep Stealers	Violet Jacob
The Singing Revival (1904–1905)	A Prophet of Wales	Max Baring

IRELAND

Heroic legends	The Sons o' Cormac; an' Tales of other Men's Sons (juv.)	Aldis Dunbar
Heroic Age	The Coming of Cuculain	Standish O'Grady
Ireland and Northern Europe in second half of the 8th century	The Invasion	Gerald Griffin
Anglo-Irish History (1534–1537)	The Weird of Silken Thomas	R. Manifold Craig
Time of the Armada	Sir Ludar (juv.)	Talbot Baines Reed
The struggle between English and Irish	Grace O'Malley	Robert Machray
Elizabethan Ireland	The Spanish Wine	Frank Mathew
Desmond's rebellion and the sack of Youghal (1574–1580)	Ralph Wynward (juv.)	H. Erlington

IRELAND — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Irish Rebellion (1579)	*Maelcho	Emily Lawless
Connaught (1588)	A Queen of Men	William O'Brien
Social and political conditions under Elizabeth (1588–1591)	Red Hugh's Captivity	Standish O'Grady
The rebellion in Tyrone (1599)	*With Essex in Ireland	Emily Lawless
Philip III's Armada, battle of Kinsale and the clan feuds (1602)	Ulrick the Ready	Standish O'Grady
1637–1641	*Kathleen Clare	Dora G. McChesney
The Civil War (ca. 1641)	Silk and Steel	H. A. Hinkson
The Civil War (1640–1645)	The Love of Comrades	Frank Mathew
An Irish episode of the Great Civil War (1641)	Dauntless	Ewan Martin
Drogheda Massacre and battle of Clonmel (1649)	*Castle Omeragh	Frank Frankfort Moore
Cromwellian wars	John Marmaduke	S. H. Church
Cromwellian wars	In the King's Service (juv.)	F. S. Brereton
Cromwellian wars	*Ethne	Mrs. E. M. Field
The Cromwellian settlement (1654)	*Nessa	L. MacManus
Protestants and Catholics in Ulster and siege of Londonderry (1689)	*A Man's Foes	Euphans H. Strain
Siege of Londonderry (1689)	*The Crimson Sign	S. R. Keightley
Siege of Londonderry (1689)	True to the Watchword	Edgar Pickering
The Boyne and Limerick (1689–1691)	Orange and Green (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Battle of the Boyne (1690)	*The Boyne Water	John Banim
Battle of the Boyne (1690)	The MacMahon	Owen Blayney
Siege of Limerick (1690)	The Wager	L. MacManus
Battle of Aughrim (1691)	Redmond, Count O'Hanlon, the Irish Rapparee	William Carleton
Siege of Londenderry (1691–1700)	In the Wake of King James	Standish O'Grady
The broken-down gentry of the early 18th century	*Castle Rackrent	Maria Edgeworth
Persecution of the priests (1745–1752)	Willie Reilly and his Dear Colleen Bawn	William Carleton
Dublin Society (ca. 1750)	A Left-handed Swordsman	George Newcomen
Gentry of the 18th century	The Point of Honour	H. A. Hinkson
Goldsmith, Burke, Garrick, and Johnson	In the Days of Goldsmith	M. McD. Bodkin
The '98 Rebellion	Two Chiefs of Dunboy	James Anthony Froude
Dublin in time of Grattan	The King's Deputy	H. A. Hinkson

IRELAND — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Protestant landowners and dispossessed Catholics in the north of Ireland (1761–1779)	*John Maxwell's Marriage	Stephen Gwynn
Political conditions (1780–1797)	*The Lost Land	Julia M. Crottie
The Rebellion of '98	*The O'Donoghue	Charles Lever
Curran	*Jack Hinton	Charles Lever
The French attempt on Ireland (1793–1809)	Maurice Tiernay	Charles Lever
Irish soldiers in the Napoleonic Wars (1783–1812)	Tom Burke of "Ours"	Charles Lever
Lord Edward Fitzgerald (1798)	A King's Woman (juv.)	H. A. Hinkson
Lord Edward Fitzgerald	*Kilgorman (juv.)	Talbot Baines Reed
Rebellion of '98	Lord Edward Fitzgerald	Matthias McDonnell Bodkin
Rebellion of '98	*Rory O'More	Samuel Lover
Wolfe Tone and the Rebellion of '98	Kathleen Mavourneen	Randal McDonnell
Lord Edward Fitzgerald and the Rebellion of '98	*The Rebels	Matthias McDonnell Bodkin
Rebellion of '98	*Up for the Green	H. A. Hinkson
Rebellion of '98	*Corrageen	Mrs. Orpen
The O'Hara Family	*The Croppy	John and Michael Banim
Rebellion of '98	*Croppies Lie Down: a Tale of 1798	William Buckley
United Irishmen (1798)	The Pikemen (juv.)	S. R. Keightley
French Expedition	The Round Tower	Florence Scott and Alma Hodge
Rebellion of '98 in Wexford	The Wood of the Brambles	Frank Mathew
Ireland at the Union (1800–1801)	My Lords of Strogue	Lewis Wingfield
Robert Emmet (1797–1808)	*The Island of Sorrow	George Gilbert
Peninsular War	Charles O'Malley	Charles Lever
Legislative Union (1808–1824)	The Knight of Gwynne	Charles Lever
Politics in Connell's time	A Lad of the O'Friels'	Seumas MacManus
A legendary daughter of Napoleon (1832)	Vive l'Empereur	Mary R. S. Andrews
The Famine and Smith O'Brien agitation (1846–1847)	*Castle Daly	Annie Maria Keary
The Irish Famine	Castle Richmond	T. Anthony Trollope
'48 and '49	The D'Altons of Crag	Dean O'Brien
Catholic society in Dublin (ca. 1850)	Hagan, M. P.	Mrs. Hartley
Fenians	A Fair Saxon	Justin McCarthy

IRELAND — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Secular rivalry	Christie Carew	Justin McCarthy
Fenians and Nationalist agitation	When We Were Boys	William O'Brien
The Land League	Norah Moriarty or, Revelations of Modern Irish Life	Amos Reade

SCOTLAND

Picts and Romans (4th century)	A Duke of Britain	Sir Herbert Eustace Maxwell
Michael Scott, or Scot the famous scholar and magician (ca. 1175–1234)	Sir Michael Scot	Allan Cunningham
Norse Invasion (1263)	Sir Valdemar the Ganger (juv.)	Josephine Fothering-hame
Norse Invasion (1262–1263)	*The Thirsty Sword	Robert Leighton
Wallace and Bruce (1290–1315)	In Freedom's Cause (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Wallace and Bruce and the war of Scottish independence (1296–1314)	The Scottish Chiefs	Jane Porter
War of Independence (1298–1314)	*The Days of Bruce	Grace Aguilar
Scotch Wars — Ayrshire and Lanarkshire (1306–1307)	Castle Dangerous	Sir Walter Scott
War of Independence — Bannockburn (1314)	*The Chevalier of the Splendid Crest	Sir Herbert Maxwell
Aberdeen and Braemar district (end of 14th century)	Kate Cameron of Brux	J. E. Muddock
Speyside region and Morayshire (1388–1390)	The Wolfe of Badenoch	Sir Thomas Dick Lauder
Perthshire, in the reign of Robert III (1402)	*The Fair Maid of Perth	Sir Walter Scott
James I of Scotland and England (ca. 1407–1422)	*The Caged Lion (juv.)	Charlotte M. Yonge
Times of James I (15th century)	Catharine Douglas	Rachel Willard
William, 6th Earl of Douglas — Galloway, Stirling, Edinburgh, and Brittany (1439–1440)	*Black Douglas	S. R. Crockett
The Hebrides (Barra) and Stirling; times of James I and II (1448)	St. Clair of the Isles (juv.)	Elizabeth Helme
The Debatable Land	The Mawkin of the Flow	Lord Ernest William Hamilton
House of Douglas (1444–1455)	The Captain of the Guard	James Grant
Close of the reign of James III (1488)	*The Yellow Frigate	James Grant
James V	A Prince of Good Fellows	Robert Barr
Flodden Field (1503–1513)	For Stark Love and Kindness	Allan Macdonald

SCOTLAND — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Flodden Field (1513)	The Braes of Yarrow	Charles Gibbon
Flodden Field (1513)	In The King's Favor	J. E. Muddock
James V's disasters (1537)	Jane Seton	James Grant
Dundee (1544)	No Cross, no Crown (juv.)	Deborah Alcock
Battle of Pinkie (1547)	Mary of Lorraine	James Grant
Melrose and District (1550)	*The Monastery	Sir Walter Scott
Mary Queen of Scots (1567–1568)	*The Abbot	Sir Walter Scott
John Knox (1547–1560)	Magdalen Hepburn	Margaret O. Oliphant
Mary Queen of Scots (1558–1565)	Basile the Jester (juv.)	J. E. Muddock
Mary Queen of Scots (1561–1567)	*The Queen's Quair	Maurice Hewlett
Mary Queen of Scots	*Queen Mary's Holdfast	Sir John Skelton
The attempt of Earl Gilbert to seize the properties of Crossraguel Abbey (1564–1571)	The Dule Tree of Cassillis	William Robertson
Career of Bothwell (1566–1577)	Bothwell; or the Days of Queen Mary	James Grant
Mary Queen of Scots — Holyrood and Arabella Stuart	The Queen's Maries	G. J. Whyte Melville
Captivity of Mary in England (1568–1597)	*Unknown to History (juv.)	Charlotte M. Yonge
Mary Queen of Scots — Moray, Darnley, and Mary Hamilton	Mary Hamilton	Lord Ernest Hamilton
The Babington Plot and execution of Mary Queen of Scots (1586)	One Queen Triumphant	Frank Mathew
Captivity of Mary Queen of Scots	The Master of Gray	H. C. Bailey
Fife, Devon, and West Indies — Drake (ca. 1585)	By Stroke of Sword (juv.)	Andrew Balfour
Border fighting in Elizabethan times	*Rosslyn's Raid; and other Tales	Beatrice Helen Barmby
Liddesdale and Border district (1587)	The Outlaws of the Marches	Lord Ernest Hamilton
The western Highlands	*The Lost Pibroch, and other Shieling Stories	Neil Munro
Lisbon, the Azores, and the Shetland Isles	The Treasure of Don Andres	J. Haldane Burgess
The Gowrie Conspiracy (1599–1600)	Gowrie	G. P. R. James
Galloway just after the Reformation (1601–1611)	*The Grey Man	S. R. Crockett
Montrose and the Covenant (1629–1645)	*The Angel of the Covenant	J. Maclaren Cobban
Solemn League and Covenant, Coronation of Charles II at Scone and other events of the Civil War (1632–1651)	Harry Ogilvie; or The Black Dragoons	James Grant

SCOTLAND — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Montrose and the Covenant	*John Splendid	Neil Munro
Montrose's campaigns from Tippermuir to Philiphaugh (1644–1645)	The Red Reaper	John A. Stewart
Montrose and the Covenant (1645–1646)	*The Legend of Montrose	Sir Walter Scott
Montrose and the Covenant	Journal of the Lady Beatrix Graham	Mrs. Fowler Smith
Traditionary tales	The New Border Tales	Sir George Brisbane Scott Douglas
Kirk and Covenant — Cameronian rebellion of 1679 (1638–1680)	Adam Hepburn's Vow (juv.)	Annie S. Swan
The famous Warlock (1660–1670)	Major Weir	K. L. Montgomery
Montrose and the Covenant	The Cherry Ribband	S. R. Crockett
Bothwell Bridge (1679)	*Old Mortality	Sir Walter Scott
Bothwell Bridge	*Bible and Sword	P. Hay Hunter
Bothwell Bridge (1679)	*The Men of the Moss Hags	S. R. Crockett
The Covenanters (ca. 1678–1683	John Burnet of Barns	John Buchan
Persecutions of the Covenanters (1680)	For Crown and Covenant (juv.)	Cyril Grey
Witchcraft (late 17th century)	The Witch-Wife	Sarah Tytler
Persecutions of the Covenanters (ca. 1685–1690)	The Standard Bearer	S. R. Crockett
Battle of Killiecrankie (1688)	*Lochinvar	S. R. Crockett
The Covenanters, Grahame of Claverhouse, and Battle of Killiecrankie	Ronald Lindsay (juv.)	May Wynne
Battle of Killiecrankie (ca. 1688–1689)	*Ringan Gilhaize	John Galt
Battle of Killiecrankie (1689)	*The Scottish Cavalier	James Grant
East Lothian (1695)	The Bride of Lammermoor	Sir Walter Scott
Shetland and Orkney (ca. 1700)	The Pirate	Sir Walter Scott
Border country, Jacobite intrigues (1706)	The Black Dwarf	Sir Walter Scott
Jacobite intrigues (1715)	*Rob Roy	Sir Walter Scott
Rob Roy (ca. 1715)	The Adventures of Rob Roy	James Grant
Jacobites in London and Highlands (1715)	Balmoral	A. Allardyce
The Jacobites, Edinburgh, and Battle of Sheriffmuir (1715)	To Arms!	A. Balfour
Jacobite rebellion (1715)	Lucy Arden	James Grant
Mar's Rebellion	A Loyal Little Maid (juv.)	Sarah Tytler

SCOTLAND — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Politics (1715–1745)	By Allan Water	Catherine Steuart
Solway Moss and the Border (ca. 1720–1730)	*The Raiders *The Dark o' the Moon	S. R. Crockett
Gentlefolk in Fife (ca. 1710–1740)	A Daughter of Strife	Jane H. Findlater
Porteous Riots (1736)	*The Heart of Midlothian	Sir Walter Scott
Fontenoy and Culloden (1728–1746)	Bonnie Prince Charlie (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Time of the '45 Rebellion (1745)	Thyra Varrick (juv.)	Amelia E. Barr
The Jacobites — Highlands and Edinburgh	A Lost Lady of Old Years	John Buchan
The Jacobites — Stirling, Edinburgh, London, and Preston-pans	*Waverley	Sir Walter Scott
Jacobite Intrigues in London (1745)	Sir Hector; the Story of a Scots Gentleman	Robert Machray
Welsh connection with the Derby March (1745)	For the White Rose of Arno	Owen Rhoscomyl
The Jacobites — Highland plots and campaign (1745–1746)	*Poor Sons of a Day	Allan McAulay
The march to Derby and the battle of Culloden	The Fortunes of Claude (juv.)	Edgar Pickering
Culloden (1745)	The Stone of Dunalter	William Robertson
Jacobite rebellion in Yorkshire (1745)	Ricroft of Withens Willowdene Will	Halliwell Sutcliffe
Flora Macdonald (1746)	The Macdonald Lass	Sarah Tytler
The Jacobites — The year after the '45	Sir Sergeant	W. L. Watson
The Jacobites — Culloden (1745–1746)	A Hero of the Highlands (juv.)	Evelyn Everett Green
The Jacobite rebellion and the Appin murder (1746–1751)	David Balfour Kidnapped Catriona	Robert Louis Stevenson
The Jacobites — Mission from Abroad to Charles Edward after Culloden (1744–1746)	Spanish John	William McLennan
The abduction of Lady Grange, kinswoman of the Earl of Mar, and the search for her among the Hebrides (1745–1746)	The Lady of Hirta	W. C. Mackenzie
The Jacobites in the years after the '45 (1745–1764)	*The Master of Ballantrae	Robert Louis Stevenson
A Jacobite refugee at Capetown (1746–1748)	*An Exiled Scot	H. A. Bryden
Jacobites and the Young Pretender (1755)	The Shoes of Fortune	Neil Munro
Jacobite exiles in Paris	Favours from France	Sarah Tytler
Jacobite plots (1763)	*Redgauntlet	Sir Walter Scott

SCOTLAND — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Edinburgh, Robert Burns, and William Pitt (1768–ca. 1795)	Nancy Stair	Elinor Macartney Lane
Fifeshire, Isle of Wight, India; Hyder Ali, Tippoo Sahib (1780)	The Surgeon's Daughter	Sir Walter Scott
Fifeshire (late 18th century)	The Green Graves of Balgowrie	Jane H. Findlater
Life and manners (close of 18th century)	*The Antiquary	Sir Walter Scott
Robert Burns (1781–1796)	*The Rhymer	Allan McAulay
Manners and society in Edinburgh (late 18th century)	Lady Jean's Son	Sarah Tytler
Perthshire (ca. 1800)	Black Mary	Allan McAulay
Life in the Hebrides (ca. 1800)	Children of Tempest	Neil Munro
Life and manners on the east coast (1801–1802)	*The Interloper	Violet Jacob
Lord Braxfield (1813–1814)	*Weir of Hermiston	Robert Louis Stevenson
Adventure in Scotland and in France during the Hundred Days (1815)	Vengeance is Mine	Andrew Balfour
Highland village life just after Waterloo (1815–1816)	Gilian the Dreamer	Neil Munro
The Irvingite Church, and the passing of the Reform Bill (ca. 1830–1833)	Because of the Angels	Matilda Hope
The Disruption of the Kirk (1843)	Chronicles of Glenbuckie	Henry Johnston
The Disruption of the Kirk (1843)	Inchbracken	Robert Cleland
The Disruption of the Kirk (1843)	The Banner of Blue	S. R. Crockett
The Disruption of the Kirk (1843)	The Heritage of the Free; or, More than Conquerors	David Lyall
Struggle of the ministers after the great Disruption (1843 et seq.)	A Daughter of the Manse	Sarah Tytler

THE NETHERLANDS

Bruges and the Battle of Courtrai (1298–1302)	*The Lion of Flanders	H. Conscience (trans.)
Ghent in the days of Philip von Artevelde, and his defeat and death at the battle of Roosebeke (1380–1382)	A Turbulent Town (juv.)	E. N. Hoare
Revolt of the citizens of Ghent — Philip von Artevelde	The White Hoods (juv.)	Mrs. Bray
Rebellion in Flanders against Philip the Good of Burgundy (ca. 1450–1460)	Old Margaret	Henry Kingsley
The Revolt of Ghent (1456–1477)	Mary of Burgundy	G. P. R. James

THE NETHERLANDS — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Eve of the Reformation (ca. 1470)	*The Cloister and the Hearth	Charles Reade
Flemish Life (late 16th century)	Quentin Matsys	Caroline Pichler
Abdication of Charles V; growth of the Reformation (1528–1580)	The Page of the Duke of Savoy	Dumas
Flemish revolt against Philip II	*Lysbeth	H. Rider Haggard
Days of Philip II	The Merchant of Haarlem (juv.)	W. H. G. Kingston
Spanish reign of terror in the low countries (1559–1573)	Jan van Elselo	Gilbert and Marion Coleridge
The persecution of the Lutherans (1565)	A Woman and a Creed	H. Garton Sargent
Flemish rebellion against Spain (1576)	The Year of Miracles (juv.)	Hendrik Conscience
The Revolt and the Inquisition (1568–1570)	The Master Beggars	L. Cope Cornford
Antwerp and the Spanish occupation	Monsieur le Capitaine Douay	Seth Cook Comstock
The Revolt and Inquisition	The Scarlet Judges	Eliza F. Pollard
Confederacy of the Gueux (1568–1572)	The Beggars	Jacob B. de Liefde
The struggle with Spain; the Gueux; the terrible siege of Haarlem (1572–1573)	*Beggars of the Sea (juv.)	Tom Bevan
Alva and the revolt of the Gueux (1567–1575)	Ludovic and Gertrude	Hendrik Conscience
The Revolt and Inquisition (1567–1575)	True to the Prince	Gertrude Bell
Prince of Orange and Alva	My Lady of Orange	H. C. Bailey
The Siege of Leyden (1754)	Wind and Wave	H. E. Burch
The Siege of Leyden (1754)	The Burgomaster's Wife	Georg Ebers (trans.)
Margaret of Parma, Alva, and the Prince of Orange (1574 et seq.)	*In Troubled Times	A. S. C. Wallis (trans.)
Siege of Haarlem, Leyden, and Antwerp (1572–1585)	By Pike and Dyke (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Later years of the Prince of Orange (1576–1584)	For Faith and Fatherland (juv.)	M. Bramston
Siege of Antwerp (1585)	Shut In	E. Everett Green
Overthrow of Spain — Surprise of Breda (1585–1604)	By England's Aid (juv.)	G. A. Henty
The capture of Breda (1590)	Walter's Escape	Jacob B. de Liefde
William of Orange and the brothers De Witt (1672–1675)	*The Black Tulip	Dumas (trans.)
Spinoza the Philosopher (1632–1677)	*Spinoza	Berthold Auerbach (trans.)

THE NETHERLANDS — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Spinoza	*The Maker of Lenses	Israel Zangwill
Siege of Liege and Marlborough (1702)	The Sword of Gideon	J. Bloundelle Burton
Invasion of Belgium by the French (ca. 1793)	Veva; or the War of the Peasants	Hendrik Conscience
The French Revolution (1794)	The Fisherman's Daughter (juv.)	Hendrik Conscience
Life and manner (ca. 1800)	Kitwyk	Mrs. John Lane

SWITZERLAND

Prehistoric	Realmah	Sir Arthur Helps
Charles the Bold and the Switzers, Margaret of Anjou (1474)	*Anne of Geierstein	Sir Walter Scott
Reformation Time	*True Heart	Frederick Breton
The Reformation in Savoy	The Mountain Patriots	Mrs. Alexander S. Orr
Reformation	The City and the Castle	Annie Lucas
Geneva in Calvin's time	Under Calvin's Spell	D. Alcock
Defence of Geneva against the Savoyards (1602)	*The Long Night	Stanley J. Weyman
Thirty Years War — the Grisons district	*Jurg Jenatsch	C. F. Meyer
Franco-Austrian war (late 18th century)	The Rose of Disentis	J. H. D. Zschokke

RUSSIA

Zaporogian Cossacks (16th century)	*Taras Bulba	Nikolai Vasilievitch Gogol
Ivan IV	A Boyar of the Terrible	Fred Whishaw
Ivan IV	*The Terrible Czar	Count A. K. Tolstoy (trans.)
Ivan IV	The Tiger of Muscovy	Fred Whishaw
The false Dmitri (1603–1605)	A Splendid Imposter	Fred Whishaw
The false Demetrius (1602–1603)	*Dmitri	F. W. Bain
Peter the Great	*On the Red Staircase	M. Imlay Taylor
Peter the Great	The Lion Cub	Fred Whishaw
The Princess Sophia, the wars of the Naryshkins and the strelitz (1698–1704)	The Rebellion of the Princess	M. Imlay Taylor
Life in early 18th century	Peter and Alexis	Dmitri Merejkowski
Mazeppa and the Cossacks; Battle of Pultowa (1687–1709)	Mazeppa	Fred Whishaw

RUSSIA — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Peter the Great	*An Imperial Lover	M. Imlay Taylor
Peter the Great and Alexis (1718)	She That Hesitates	Harris Dickson
Peter the Great and Alexis (1718)	*Near the Tsar, near Death	Fred Whishaw
Peter the Great	*The Triumph of Count Ostermann	Graham Hope
Middle 18th century	Ivan de Biron	Sir Arthur Helps
Court of Catherine the Great	Many Ways of Love	Fred Whishaw
Court of Catherine the Great	A Forbidden Name	Fred Whishaw
Court of Catherine the Great	The Turkish Automaton	Sheila E. Braine
Napoleon's Russian campaign — chiefly Dantzic	*Barlasch of the Guards	H. Seton Merriman
The French invasion (1812)	Moscow	Fred Whishaw
Austerlitz, Borodino, and Moscow (1805–1820)	*War and Peace	Tolstoy (trans.)
French invasion (1812)	The Shalonski Family	Eugenia Tur
Napoleon's Retreat from Moscow (1812)	Kenneth	Charlotte M. Yonge
Napoleon's Retreat	Through Russian Snows (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Nihilist conspiracy under Alexander I of Russia	*The Green Book	Maurus Jôkaï (trans.)
Conspiracy of Redemski	Princess Jarakanova: a Dark Chapter of Russian History	G. P. Danilevski
Persecution of the Jews (ca. 1855)	By Order of the Czar	Joseph Hatton
Nihilists	On Peter's Island	A. R. and M. E. Ropes
Nihilist movement (1873–1875)	In Two Moods	V. Korolenko
Russo-Turkish campaign (1877)	*Stories	V. M. Garshin
Siberian fugitives	Sons of Freedom (juv.)	Fred Whishaw
Late 19th century	A Tsar's Gratitude	Fred Whishaw
Contemporary history	The White Terror and the Red	A. Cahan

POLAND

The Teutonic Knights (14th century)	*Knights of the Cross	H. Sienkiewicz (trans.)
France and Poland (1570–1626)	The Lord of Lowedale (juv.)	R. D. Chetwode
Revolt of the Ukraine Cossacks	*With Fire and Sword	H. Sienkiewicz (trans.)
Invasion of the Swedes (1654–1655)	*The Deluge	H. Sienkiewicz (trans.)
War with the Tartars	*Pan Michael	H. Sienkiewicz (trans.)

POLAND — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
In the Carpathians, John Sobieski, and the Turks	The Wizard King (juv.)	David Ker
Court of Augustus the Strong (1706–1727)	The Countess Cosel	Joseph Ignatius Kraszewski
The fugitive Stuarts (1719)	Madamscourt: Adventures of a Fugitive Princess (juv.)	H. May Poynter
Princess Clementina Sobieski and the old Pretender to English throne (1720)	*Clementina	A. E. W. Mason
Wars with Catharine II of Russia (1775)	The Captain's Daughter	A. S. Pushkin
Madame Walewska's self-abandonment to Napoleon for her country's sake (1806–1812)	Napoleon's Love Story	Waclaw Gasiorowski
Count Thaddeus Sobieski (ca. 1830)	Thaddeus of Warsaw	Jane Porter
Insurrection of 1831	The Maid of Warsaw	Ernest Jones
Insurrection of 1860	*The Jew	Joseph Ignatius Kraszewski
Russian Nihilists and insurgent Poles	*The Vultures	H. Seton Merriman

TURKEY

First Crusade — Constantinople (1098)	Count Robert of Paris	Sir Walter Scott
Fall of Constantinople (1443–1456)	*Captain of the Janizaries	James Meeker Ludlow
Fall of Constantinople (1453)	*Theodora Phranza	J. M. Neal
Fall of Constantinople (1453)	The Fall of Constantinople (juv.)	A. Wall
Fall of Constantinople (1453)	The Prince of India	Lew Wallace
Siege of Rhodes (1480)	The Constable of St. Nicholas (juv.)	E. Lester Arnold
Siege of Rhodes (1480)	A Knight of the White Cross (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Louis XIV — the Turkish Wars (1663–1664)	The Golden Fleece	Amédée Achard
Life in Constantinople (17th century)	Romances of the Old Seraglio	H. N. Crellin
Stambul (1730)	Halil the Pedlar	Maurus Jôkaï (trans.)
The struggle for religion and freedom in the Balkan peninsula	The Black Pilgrim	Michael Czajkowski
Ali Pasha of Janina (1819–1822)	*The Lion of Janina	Maurus Jôkaï (trans.)
Bulgarian revolt (1875–1876)	*Under the Yoke	Ivan Vazoff
The Russo-Turkish War (1877)	The War Correspondent	V. Vereshchagin

TURKEY — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Russo-Turkish War (1877–1878)	In the Track of the Troops	R. M. Ballantyne
Greco–Turkish campaign (1897)	Active Service	Stephen Crane

SCANDINAVIA

The Viking Age (3rd–4th century)	Ivar the Viking	Paul Du Chaillu
The days of trolls and giants	The Saga of Jarl the Neatherd (juv.)	H. Escott Inman
Times of Alfred the Great of England	Kormak the Viking (juv.)	J. F. Hodgetts
An old Norse tale	A Man's Fear	H. Drummond
The Vikings (early 10th century)	*Erling the Bold	R. M. Ballantyne
The Vikings (last quarter of 10th century)	The Vikings of the Baltic	Sir G. W. Dasent
Career of Olaf Tryggvason	Olaf the Glorious (juv.)	Robert Leighton
Olaf Trygvasson (ca. 995–1000)	*The Thrall of Leif the Lucky	Ottilie A. Liljencrantz
Pre-Columban Discovery of America (ca. 986–1006)	The Norsemen in the West (juv.)	R. M. Ballantyne
Life in the 10th century	Grettir the Outlaw (juv.)	S. Baring-Gould
Introduction of Christianity into Norway (ca. 1000–1030)	*The Fall of Asgard	Julian Corbett
Harold Haardraada; Battle of Stamford Bridge (1030–1066)	Harold the Norseman (juv.)	Fred Whishaw
Denmark (1204)	Waldemar	B. S. Ingemann (trans.)
The Black Death (ca. 1340)	*Singoalla: a Mediæval Legend	Viktor Rydberg
Reign of Gustavus Vasa (1523–1560)	Karine	Wilhelm Jensen (trans.)
Göran Perrson (ca. 1560)	*Royal Favour	A. S. C. Wallis (trans.)
Life of Gustaf Ericson Vasa (1568–1606)	Not for Crown or Sceptre (juv.)	D. Alcock
Dawn of the Gustavian period	The Times of Alchemy	Zachris Topelius
Charles X and Charles XI (1654–1697)	Times of Battle and Rest	Zachris Topelius
Charles XII (1697–1700)	A Jacobite Exile (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Charles XII (ca. 1697–1719)	*Times of Charles XII	Zachris Topelius
Charles XII; Battle of Pultowa (1697–1718)	*A King and His Campaigners	Verner von Heidenstam (trans.)
The Great Swedish War (1699–1718)	*Monsieur Martin	Wymond Carey

SCANDINAVIA — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Life in the 18th century	The Snow Man	George Sand (trans.)
The period succeeding the reign of Charles XII (1741 et seq.)	The Times of Frederick I	Zachris Topelius
Progress of Industrialism (18th century)	The Barque Future; Life in the Far North	J. L. I. Lie
Caroline Matilda and Marie Antoinette (1772–1792)	Two Queens	J. G. L. Hesekiel
Events that led to the assassination of Gustavus III of Sweden (1789–1792)	*The King with Two Faces	M. E. Coleridge
The Isle of Man in the days of the Napoleonic Wars	The Bondman	Hall Caine
Struggle of the peasants against reaction	Emanuel; or, Children of the Soil The Promised Land (sequel)	Henrik Pontoppidan

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Hungary — the Tartar Invasion (13th century)	*'Neath the Hoof of the Tartar; or, The Scourge of God	Baron Nicolas Jósika (trans.)
The Hussites wars in Bohemia (early 15th century)	*The Gleaming Dawn	James Baker
Bohemia, Prague, Burgstein, and England (1422–1432)	The Cardinal's Page	James Baker
Of Old Styria (1493)	The God Seeker	Peter K. Rosegger
Jews in Prague	Gabriel	S. Kohn
Elizabeth of Bohemia and offer of Crown to Charles	The Last of the Cliffords	Eliza F. Pollard
Hungary (middle 17th century)	Pretty Michal	Maurus Jókaï (trans.)
The Carpathian District — John Sobieski and the Turks	The Wizard King	David Ker
Transylvania and the struggle with the Turks (1666)	*'Midst the Wild Carpathians	Maurus Jókaï (trans.)
The Turks in Hungary (1674–1690)	*The Slaves of the Padishah	Maurus Jókaï (trans.)
The Tyrol (1685–1688)	The Courtship of Morrice Buckler	Arthur Edward Woodley Mason
Late 17th century life	Told by the Death's Head: a Romantic Tale	Maurus Jókaï (trans.)
Maria Theresa, Haydn, Metastasio, and Frederick the Great (1740–1786)	*Consuelo *The Countess of Rudolstadt (sequel)	George Sand (trans.)
Moravia (1771–1773)	*The Pride of Jennico	Agnes and Egerton Castle
Vienna in the last decade of the 18th century	The Hungarian Brothers	Anna Maria Porter
The Alpine forests (ca. 1800)	The Forest Schoolmaster	Peter Rosegger

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Hungary in Napoleonic period (1804–1809)	*The Nameless Castle	Maurus Jôkaï (trans.)
Hungarian life (early 19th century)	The Day of Wrath	Maurus Jôkaï (trans.)
Bavaria in Napoleon's time, and Hofer's insurrection in Tyrol	At Odds	Baroness Tautpheus
The Tyrolese struggle under Hofer (1809)	*With the Red Eagle *A Red Bridal (sequel)	William Westall
The insurrection in the Tyrol (1809–1810)	Andreas Hofer	Louise Muhlbach (Mrs. C. M. Mundt)
Life in Hungary (ca. 1822)	*An Hungarian Nabob	Maurus Jôkaï (trans.)
Carpathian district (1835)	For the Right	Karl Emil Franzos (trans.)
Hungarian Revolution (1848)	The Baron's Sons	Maurus Jôkaï (trans.)
Transylvania (1848–1859)	*Manasseh	Maurus Jôkaï (trans.)
Political movements in Hungary (19th century)	*Eyes Like the Sea	Maurus Jôkaï (trans.)
Hungarian Revolution (1848)	Debts of Honour	Maurus Jôkaï (trans.)
The Revolution in Vienna (1848)	The Storm Bird	Axel Lundegärd
Hungarian Revolution (1848–1859)	*The New Landlord	Maurus Jôkaï (trans.)
The Crimean War period (1854–1855)	The Interpreter	G. J. Whyte Melville

GERMANY

From the great migration to the time of Charlemagne	*Our Forefathers (Die Ahnen)	Gustav Freytag (trans.)
Heidelberg under the Romans (4th century)	Jetta	George Taylor (trans.)
The German migrations (476 A.D.)	*Felicitas	Felix Dahn
Charlemagne (ca. 800)	*Passe Rose	A. S. Hardy
The Huns (10th century)	*Ekkehard	Johann Victor von Scheffel (trans.)
Black Forest — Frederick (I) Barbarossa (12th century)	Hohenzollern (juv.)	Cyrus T. Brady
Cologne and Robber Barons of the Rhine (12th century)	Farina	George Meredith
Robber Knights (beginning of 13th century)	The Castle of Ehrenstein	G. P. R. James
The Vehmgericht of Westphalia	The Strong Arm	Robert Barr
Thuringia and the suppression of the robber knights by Rudolf I (13th century)	The Saint of Dragon's Dale: a Fantastic Tale	William Stearns Davis

GERMANY — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Nuremburg (early 15th century)	Margery, a Tale of Old Nuremberg	Georg M. Ebers (trans.)
Bohemia (middle of 15th century)	*The Cardinal's Page	James Baker
The father of Erasmus (ca. 1470)	*The Cloister and the Hearth	Charles Reade
Robber barons (1472–1531)	*The Dove in the Eagle's Nest	Charlotte M. Yonge
Charles the Bold, the Switzers, and Margaret of Anjou	Anne of Geierstein; or, The Maiden of the Mist	Sir Walter Scott
The Renaissance period	Joan of the Sword Hand	S. R. Crockett
Berlin (late 15th century)	The Burgomaster of Berlin	Wilibald Alexis (trans.)
Reformation times in Switzerland (1514–1525)	*True Heart	Frederick Breton
Nuremberg prior to the Reformation (1517)	In the Blue Pike	Georg M. Ebers (trans.)
Wurtemburg (1519)	Marie of Lichtenstein	Wilhelm Hauff
Luther and His Family	*Chronicles of the Schönberg Cotta Family	Elizabeth Charles
The Peasants' War	In the Olden Time	Margaret Roberts
Manners in Pomerania (early 10th century)	Sidonia the Sorceress	J. Wilhelm Meinhold
Duke Maurice of Saxony, Charles V, and Luther (1539–1553)	The Duke's Page; or, In the Days of Luther	Sarah M. S. Clarke
Charles V and the Protestants (1546–1576)	Barbara Blomberg	Georg M. Ebers (trans.)
Erastus; Lutherans, Calvinists, and Catholics	Klytia	George Taylor (trans.)
Frederick V, Elector Palatine (1619–1622)	Heidelberg	G. P. R. James
Thirty Years' War; Tilly and Richelieu (1619–1648)	Baron and Squire	Wilhelm Noeldechen
Thirty Years' War — Scotch soldier of fortune (1626–1629)	Philip Rollo	James Grant
Pomerania in times of Gustavus Adolphus (late 17th century)	The Amber Witch	J. Wilhelm Meinhold
Gustavus Adolphus	*The King's Ring	Zachris Topelius (trans.)
The Finns and the Croats in the Thirty Years' War	A Trooper of the Finns (juv.)	Tom Bevan
Wallenstein and the siege of Stralsund (1628)	A Brave Resolve	Jacob B. de Liefde
Scotsmen in Army of Gustavus Adolphus	The Lion of the North (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Thuringia in the Thirty Years' War (1632)	My Lady Rotha	Stanley J. Weyman
Gustavus Adolphus in Germany (1632–1648)	*Memoirs of a Cavalier	Defoe

GERMANY — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Thirty Years' War — Villingen (1633–1634)	Beleaguered	Herman T. Koerner
Thirty Years' War — just prior to the battle of Nordlingen (1633–1634)	Klosterheim	Thomas De Quincey
Gustavus Adolphus and Wallenstein	The Fortune-Hunter	Harold Molander
Thirty Years' War — the Dukes of Wolfmark	Red Axe	S. R. Crockett
Thirty Years' War — Turenne and Mazarin	Won by the Sword (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Augustus the Strong, Elector of Saxony, and King of Poland (1706–1727)	*The Countess Cosel	J. I. Kraszewski
Protestantism	Claude the Colporteur (juv.)	Anne Manning
Frederick William I of Prussia and his Giant Grenadiers	The King's "Blue Boys" (juv.)	Sheila E. Braine
Frederick William I of Prussia and the Giant Grenadiers (1730)	The Red Cravat	Alfred Tresidder Sheppard
Early life of Frederick the Great; the execution of Katte (1712–1730)	The Little Marquis of Brandenburg	W. R. H. Trowbridge
Maria Theresa; the Seven Years' War (1756–1763)	The Lively Adventures of Gavin Hamilton	Molly E. Seawell
The Seven Years' War (1756–1763)	Under which King?	Hubert Rendel
The Seven Years' War (1756–1763)	With Frederick the Great (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Frederick the Great and the battles of the Seven Years' War (1756–1763)	A Gendarme of the King	Philip L. Stevenson
The Seven Years' War (1756–1763)	*A Fallen Star	C. Lowe
Moses Mendelssohn (ca. 1729–1786)	Poet and Merchant	Berthold Auerbach
Frederick the Great and his Friends	Berlin and Sans Souci	Louise Muhlbach
Saxony during the Napoleonic Wars	The Fiddler of Lugau	Margaret Roberts
Bavaria in the Napoleonic Wars (1800–1809)	At Odds	Baroness J. von Tautpheus
Westphalia in time of Jerome Bonaparte (1807–1813)	Love and Honour	M. E. Carr
Napoleonic Wars (1812–1813)	Face to Face with Napoleon (juv.)	O. V. Caine
French occupation of Mecklenburg	*In the Year '13	Fritz Reuter (trans.)
French in Prussia (1814–1815)	*Regina	Hermann Sudermann
Foreign wars (1864–1870)	*Lay Down Your Arms	Baroness von Suttner (trans.)
Austro-Prussian and Franco-German Wars (1866–1870)	*John of Gerisau	John Oxenham

GERMANY — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Austro-Prussian War (1866)	*For Scepter and Crown	G. Samarow (trans.)
The Austrian War	Maid, Wife, or Widow?	Mrs. Alexander
Life in Mecklenburg (1870–1871)	*Seed Time and Harvest	Fritz Reuter
Social life in Germany (ca. 1873)	*The Breaking of the Storm	F. Spielhagen

AFRICA

Central Africa (ca. 1700)	The Golden Kingdom (juv.)	Andrew Balfour
A Jacobite refugee in the neighborhood of Capetown (1746–1748)	*An Exiled Scot: Passages in the Life of Ranald Cameron	H. A. Bryden
The Great Trek (1836)	Swallow	H. Rider Haggard
British South Africa in the Forties	The War of the Axe (juv.)	J. Percy Groves
Kaffir wars (1834–1851)	Sword and Assegai	Anna Howarth
Zulu Wars; Dingaan and Umzilikasi (1836–1840)	The Induna's Wife	Bertram Mitford
The great epidemic of small-pox (1859)	Katrina: a Tale of the Karao	Anna Howarth
Zulu and Boer Wars (1873–1879)	The Young Colonists (juv.)	G. A. Henty
The Ashanti War (1877)	By Sheer Pluck (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Kaffir Wars	'Tween Snow and Fire	Bertram Mitford
Zulus (1877–1878)	A Romance of the Cape Frontier	Bertram Mitford
Zululand (1870–1879)	The Gun-Runner	Bertram Mitford
Zululand	The Luck of Gerald Ridgeley	Bertram Mitford
Zulu War	The Word of the Sorceress	Bertram Mitford
Zulus	Haviland's Chum	Bertram Mitford
Zulu War, Isandhlwana, Rorke's Drift and Ulundi	*The Yellow Shield (juv.)	William Johnston
Boer War (1881)	Cease Fire	J. Mac Laren Cobban
Matabeleland (ca. 1890–1893)	The Sign of the Spider	Bertram Mitford
Matabeleland (1893)	The King's Assegai	Bertram Mitford
Matabeleland	The White Witch of the Matabele (juv.)	Fred Whishaw
Rhodesianism	Trooper Peter Halket of Mashonaland	Olive Schreiner
Atbara and Omdurman	With Kitchener in the Soudan (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Battle off Omdurman	The Four Feathers	Arthur Edward Woodley Mason

AFRICA — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Cecil Rhodes (1853–1902)	The Colossus	Morley Roberts
Transvaal	Prinsloo of Prinsloosdorf	Douglas Blackburn
Life of Dutch and English in the Transvaal	Nora Lester	Anna Howarth
Transvaal	A Daughter of the Transvaal	Alys Lowth
Transvaal	*Under the Sjambok	George Hansby Russell
Boer invasion	Aletta	Bertram Mitford
Boer War (1900)	From the Front: Stories from the Seat of War	Anonymous
Magersfontein (1900–1901)	The Eternal Quest	J. A. Steuart
Boer War (1900–1902)	For the Queen in South Africa	C. D. Haskins
Boer War (1900)	Three Scouts (juv.)	Fred Wishaw
Boer War (1900–1901)	*Derwent's Horse	Victor Rousseau
Boer War (1900–1901)	Taken by Assault	Morley Roberts
Boer War (1900–1901)	One of the Fighting Scouts: a Tale of Guerrilla Warfare in South Africa (juv.)	F. S. Brereton
Boer War (1900–1901)	*Max Thornton (juv.)	Ernest Glanville
Boer War (1900–1901)	Driscoll, King of Scouts	A. G. Hales
Australians in the Boer War (1900–1902)	Plain and Veldt	J. H. M. Abbott
Boer War (1900–1902)	Abraham's Sacrifice	Gustaf Janson (trans.)

CANADA

Early Canada	Canadians of Old	S. A. de Gaspé
Jacques Cartier (ca. 1542)	Marguerite de Roberval	T. G. Marquis
The struggle between the Established Church and Puritanism in Bermuda (time of James I of England)	Mary Paget	Minna Caroline Smith
Quebec, New England and Acadia (1637–1647)	The Plowshare and the Sword: a Tale of Empire (juv.)	Ernest George Henham
Acadia (1645)	*The Lady of Fort St. John (juv.)	Mary Hartwell Catherwood
Mme. Hutchinson and the Indians	The Golden Arrow	Ruth Hall
French in Canada (1660)	*The Romance of Dollard	Mary Hartwell Catherwood
Old Indian wars	The White Islander	Mary Hartwell Catherwood

CANADA — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
French wars	The Chase of Saint Castin	Mary Hartwell Catherwood
France and Acadia	A Daughter of France (juv.)	Eliza F. Pollard
The French and Indian Wars	The Prisoner of Mademoiselle	Charles George Douglas Roberts
French in Canada	A Daughter of New France	Mary C. Crowley
LaSalle (1678–1687)	*The Story of Tonty (juv.)	Mary Hartwell Catherwood
LaSalle and Henri de Tonty	A Rose of Normandy	William R. A. Wilson
French Occupation of Canada (1687)	The Road to Frontenac	Samuel Merwin
French Occupation of Canada (ca. 1690–1700)	*The Trail of the Sword	Sir Gilbert Parker
Quebec, in the days of Louis XV (1697)	*The Golden Dog (Le Chien d' Or)	William Kirby
The capture of Louisburg (1745)	Boys of 1745	James Otis
The capture of Louisburg	Fife and Drum at Louisbourg	J. Macdonald Oxley
The capture of Louisburg	Englishman's Haven (juv.)	W. J. Gordon
Acadia in the French and English wars (1746–1747)	*The Forge in the Forest	Charles George Douglas Roberts
Louisburg and Quebec (1746–1759)	The Span o' Life	William McLennan and Jean N. McIlwraith
Penrith, Westerham, and Canada; Wolfe	*Amyot Brough (juv.)	E. Vincent Briton
The Expulsion of the Acadians (1755)	A Sister to Evangeline	Charles George Douglas Roberts
Capture of Ticonderoga — Battle of Quebec; Montcalm and Wolfe (1758–1760)	*A Soldier of Manhattan	Joseph A. Altsheler
Wolfe's campaign (1755–1759)	With Wolfe in Canada (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Ticonderoga and Quebec (1758–1775)	*Fort Amity	A. T. Quiller Couch
Capture of Quebec (ca. 1759–1763)	The Quiberon Touch	Cyrus T. Brady
Capture of Quebec	*The Seats of the Mighty	Sir Gilbert Parker
Life in the northwest (early 19th century)	Old Kaskaskia (juv.)	Mary Hartwell Catherwood
French Refugees on the shores of Lake Ontario (early 19th century)	The Trail of the Grand Seigneur	Olin L. Lyman
The Hudson Bay Company	Conjurer's House	Stewart Edward White
Great fur-trading companies	*Lords of the North	Agnes C. Laut
Papineau's insurrection (1837)	The Pomp of the Lavilettes	Sir Gilbert Parker
Canadian Rebellion (1837–1838)	The Old Judge; or Life in a Colony	Thomas Chandler Haliburton

CANADA — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Fenian movement	In the Midst of Alarms	Robert Barr
Hudson Bay Company (1867–1869)	*The Silent Places	Stewart Edward White
Louis Riel Rebellion (1869–1870)	Menotah (juv.)	Ernest G. Henham
Red River Expedition (1871)	The Red Man's Revenge (juv.)	R. M. Ballantyne
Lorne Administration in Newfoundland (1878–1883)	Under the Great Seal	Joseph Hatton
Riel's rebellion (1885)	The Prodigal's Brother	John Mackie

AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND

The Maoris (1777)	Outside and Overseas (juv.)	George Makgill
Founding of New South Wales (1764–1793)	*A First Fleet Family	G. Louis Becke and Walter Jeffery
The Mutiny of the "Bounty" (1789–1790)	*The Mutineer	G. Louis Becke and Walter Jeffery
Botany Bay	Helen Adair	G. Louis Becke
Botany Bay (early 19th century)	This Man's Wife	G. Manville Fenn
Tasmania (ca. 1830)	*For the Term of His Natural Life	Marcus A. H. Clarke
Norfolk Island	Tales of Early Australian Days	Price Warung
Norfolk Island	Tales of the Isle of Death	Price Warung
Early New South Wales	The Rogue's March	E. W. Hornung
Ballarat gold-fields, Inkerman, and England (1853)	Denis Dent	E. W. Hornung
Life of immigrants in Melbourne and at the Goldfields (ca. 1850)	Stephen Kyrle; an Australian Story	Mrs. T. R. Andrews
Victoria (ca. 1850)	The Wisdom of Esau	R. L. Outhwaite and C. H. Chomley
Australia in the Sixties	Euancondit	Henry Goldsmith
Maori War in New Zealand (the sixties)	War to the Knife; or, Taugata Maori	Rolf Boldrewood
The New Zealand War (the sixties)	Maori and Settler (juv.)	G. A. Henty

SOUTH AMERICA

Antiquarian discoveries	The Aztec Treasure-House: a Romance of Contemporaneous Antiquity	Thomas A. Janvier
Conquest of Peru (ca. 1524–1533)	The Inca's Ransom	Albert Lee

SOUTH AMERICA — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
The conquest of Peru (ca. 1524–1533)	The Virgin of the Sun	George Griffith
Peru after the conquest by the Spaniards (ca. 1561–1588)	Under the Southern Cross (juv.)	Deborah Alcock
The Peruvian struggle for Independence (1821–1824)	*At the Point of the Sword (juv.)	Herbert Hayens
The Pampas (1879)	*El Ombú	W. H. Hudson

MEXICO and CENTRAL AMERICA

Conquest of Mexico	By Right of Conquest (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Conquest of Mexico	The Fair God	Lew Wallace
Conquest of Mexico	Montezuma's Daughter	H. Rider Haggard
Cortez and his defeat of Montezuma (1519–1521)	The White Conquerors of Mexico (juv.)	Kirk Munroe
Spain and Mexico; the daughter of Montezuma	The Spoils of Empire	Francis N. Thorpe
Yucatan (16th century)	Maya; a Story of Yucatan	William Dudley Foulke
The project for seizing Panama from the Spaniards (1698)	A Gentleman Adventurer	J. Bloundelle Burton
Maximilian's empire (1865–1867)	Roderick Taliaferro	George Oram Cook

WEST INDIES

Buccaneers (1672–ca. 1700)	Leonard Lindsay	A. B. Reach
Loss of the Hispaniola plate off San Domingo (1683)	The Hispaniola Plate	J. Bloundelle Burton
Martinique; the girlhood of Josephine, Empress of the French	Mamzelle Fifine	Eleanor Atkinson
Toussaint L'Ouverture; Hayti and France (1791–1803)	*The Hour and the Man	Harriet Martineau
Rebellion against the whites in Hayti	*Bug-Jargal	Victor Hugo
The Black Insurrection of Hayti (1791–1804)	A Roving Commission (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Martinique (1848)	Youma	Lafcadio Hearn
Cuba	Conspiracy	A. Badeau
Cuba (ca. 1858)	A Cuban Expedition	J. H. Bloomfield
Cuban Rebellion (ca. 1870)	Caóba, the Guerrilla Chief	P. H. Emerson

DISCOVERY OF AMERICA

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Pre-Columban Discovery of America (986–1006)	The Norsemen in the West (juv.)	R. M. Ballantyne
Viking settlers	The Vinland Champions (juv.)	Ottilie A. Liljencrantz
Columbus's voyage (1469–1493)	Mercedes of Castile (juv.)	J. Fenimore Cooper
Christopher Columbus (1492)	Westward With Columbus	Gordon Stables
Columbus	Out of the Sunset Sea	Alboin W. Tourgée
Columbus	Columbia (juv.)	John R. Musick

THE UNITED STATES

Florida; Hernando de Soto (ca. 1519–1542)	Vasconcelos (juv.)	W. Gilmore Simms
The Huguenots in Florida (ca. 1564–1567)	*The Flamingo Feather (juv.)	Kirk Munroe
Struggle between French and Spaniards for possession of Florida (1565)	The Sword of Justice	Sheppard Stevens
The Lost Colony (late 16th century)	John Vytal	William F. Payson
Dutch in New York	Knickerbocker's History of New York	Washington Irving
Pilgrim Fathers (ca. 1620)	*Standish of Standish (juv.)	J. G. Austin
The Pilgrims	Betty Alden	J. G. Austin
Colonial times	David Alden's Daughter	J. G. Austin
Miles Standish	*Soldier Rigdale	Beulah Marie Dix
Pilgrim Fathers	The Little Chief (juv.)	Eliza F. Pollard
Pilgrim Fathers; Indians	Longfeather the Peacemaker (juv.)	Kirk Munroe
Old Virginia (1622)	*By Order of the Company / To have and to Hold	Mary Johnston
Old Virginia (1622)	*The Head of a Hundred	Maud W. Goodwin
Plymouth Colony	Merry-Mount	J. L. Motley
Maryland (1636)	Mistress Brent	Lucy M. Thruston
Connecticut Valley (1638)	*The Bay Path	Josiah Gilbert Holland
Massachusetts and Rhode Island (1640–1650)	A New England Cactus	Frank Pope Humphrey
Maryland (1644)	*Sir Christopher	Maud Wilder Goodwin
Dutch Colonists in Hudson River Districts (1640–1650)	Antonia	Jessie Van Zile Belden
Quaker persecutions (ca. 1652)	*The Making of Christopher Ferringham	Beulah Marie Dix

THE UNITED STATES — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Indian warfare and conflicts between French and English on the frontier	The Block House on the Prairie	Friedrich Spielhagen
New Amsterdam and Long Island (middle 17th century)	Maid of Montauks	Forest Monroe
Puritans in Massachusetts (1650)	The Scarlet Letter	Nathaniel Hawthorne
Virginia under the Restoration	*The Old Dominion (Prisoners of Hope)	Mary Johnston
Founding of New York and Maryland (1664)	Barnaby Lee (juv.)	John Bennett
Devon settlers in old Virginia and Massachusetts Bay	*King Noanett	F. J. Stimson
La Salle (ca. 1669)	The Young Pioneers (juv.)	Evelyn Everett Green
La Salle	*With Sword and Crucifix	E. S. Van Zile
King Philip's War (ca. 1675–1676)	The Wept of the Wish-Ton-Wish (juv.)	J. Fenimore Cooper
King Philip's War (1675–1676)	Uncrowning a King	E. S. Ellis
Casco Bay, Maine; Indian raids (1676)	An Island Refuge (juv.)	James Otis [J. O. Kaler]
Bacon's rebellion in Virginia (1676)	*White Aprons	Maud W. Goodwin
Bacon's Rebellion in Virginia (1676)	Vivian of Virginia	Hulbert Fuller
Plymouth Colony (ca. 1675)	A Nameless Nobleman / Dr. Le Baron and his Daughters (sequel)	J. G. Austin
La Salle	Robert Cavalier	William Dana Orcutt
Frontier life in Louisiana (ca. 1680)	The Black Wolf's Breed	Harris Dickson
Tobacco riots in Virginia (1682)	The Heart's Highway	Mary E. Wilkins
South Carolina (1684)	The Cassique of Kiawah (juv.)	W. Gilmore Simms
The Florida border (ca. 1685)	When the Land Was Young	Lafayette McLaws
Sir William Phips; witchcraft persecutions (1686)	The Coast of Freedom	Adèle Marie Shaw
Lincolnshire and America (1687–1697)	Children of Wrath	J. Provand Webster
Jacob Leisler and the militia insurrection (1688–1691)	In Leisler's Times (juv.)	Elbridge S. Brooks
Jacob Leisler and the militia insurrection (1689–1690)	The Begum's Daughter	Edwin L. Bynner
Witchcraft trials at Salem and Boston (1691–1692)	The Black Shilling (juv.)	Amelia E. Barr
Connecticut valley	Steadfast	Rose Terry Cooke

THE UNITED STATES — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
South Carolina, the Indian Conspiracy (1715)	The Yemassee	W. Gilmore Simms
Colonial New York (18th century)	*Free to Serve	E. Rayner
John Law (ca. 1704–1729)	The Mississippi Bubble	Emerson Hough
Mississippi scheme	John Law	W. Harrison Ainsworth
Boston (middle of 18th century)	*Agnes Surriage	Edwin L. Bynner
Boston (1755)	Free Soil, Free Soul	Lucas Cleeve
Valley of the Shenandoah (1748–1781)	Fairfax	John Esten Cooke
The early days of Washington (1755)	With Washington in the West	Edward Stratemeyer
Dutch society in New York (1757)	*The Domine's Garden	Imogen Clark
Dutch in New York (1756)	The Bow of Orange Ribbon	Amelia E. Barr
Washington and Braddock's defeat (1754–1773)	A Soldier of Virginia	Burton Egbert Stevenson
Frontier and Indian life (1756–1760)	*The Leatherstocking Romances	J. Fenimore Cooper
Struggles of French and English in the Mississippi Valley (1762)	A Spectre of Power	C. E. Craddock
Siege of Detroit by Pontiac (ca. 1763–1765)	At War with Pontiac (juv.)	Kirk Munroe
Pontiac's War (1763–1765)	The Heroine of the Strait	Mary C. Crowley
Early career of Washington (1756–1783)	*The Virginians	William Makepeace Thackeray
The Pennsylvania woods and Bunker Hill (1760–1780)	The Road to Paris: a Story of Adventure	Robert Neilson Stephens
French War (1758)	*The Story of Old Fort London	C. E. Craddock
Roger's Rangers (1758–1759)	Ben Comee (juv.)	Michael Joseph Canavan
New England life (18th century)	*Twicetold Tales	Nathaniel Hawthorne
Indian war	*Mosses from an Old Manse	Nathaniel Hawthorne
Indian wars	Silence; and other Stories	Mary E. Wilkins
Pontiac (1763)	A Sword of the Old Frontier	Randall Parrish
Life in Virginia (1763–1765)	*The Virginia Comedians	John Esten Cooke
Colonial Period	Bonnybel Vane Leather Stocking and Silk Maurice Mystery My Lady Pokahontas Stories of the Old Dominion Surry of Eagle's Nest Virginia Bohemians	John Esten Cooke
New York before and during the Revolution	*Cardigan *The Maid at Arms	Robert W. Chambers

THE UNITED STATES — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Georgia and the Savannahs in the 18th century	Return	Grace MacGowan and Alice MacGowan Cooke
Outbreak of the Revolution, the state of public feeling, Boston Massacre, Tea Party, and battle of Lexington (1767–1776)	Daughters of the Revolution and their Times	Charles C. Coffin
Undergraduate life at Yale before the war, and adventures with the American Army	Brinton Eliot; from Yale to Yorktown	James Farmer
New England in the early days of the Revolution	From Kingdom to Colony	Mary Devereux
The Boston Tea-Party and the seige of Boston (1772–1776)	The Colonials	Allen French
Boston; Washington and Warren (1773–1776)	Old Boston (juv.)	A. de Grasse Stevens
Frontier fighting at the outbreak of the Revolution	Won in Warfare (juv.)	Charles Kenyon
Shenandoah (1774–1775)	Henry St. John	John Esten Cooke
The Revolution	True to the Old Flag (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Boston; battle of Bunker Hill (1775)	Lionel Lincoln	J. Fenimore Cooper
Benedict Arnold and Montgomery's failure before Quebec (1775)	At the Siege of Quebec	James Otis [J. O. Kaler]
The siege of Boston (1775)	My Lady Laughter	Dwight Tilton
The siege of Boston (1775)	Under Colonial Colours (juv.)	E. T. Tomlinson
Ticonderoga and Burgoyne's invasion (1775–1777)	The Green Mountain Boys (juv.)	Daniel Pierce Thompson
The New Jersey Campaign (1776–1777)	Washington's Young Aids (juv.)	E. T. Tomlinson
South Carolina (ca. 1776)	Doris Kingsley	Emma Rayner
South Carolina (1757–1780)	*Horse Shoe Robinson	J. P. Kennedy
North Carolina during the Revolution	Joscelyn Cheshire	Sara Beaumont Kennedy
The South in the Revolution	The Partisan Mellichampe Katherine Walton	William Gilmore Simms
The South in the Revolution	The Foragers Eutaw	William Gilmore Simms
Aaron Burr and Theodosia Prevost; Pennsylvania and New York (1777)	The Stirrup Cup	J. Audrey Tyson
The New Jersey campaign (1777)	In the Camp of Cornwallis (juv.)	E. T. Tomlinson
George Rogers Clarke (1779)	The Rangers	N. P. Thompson

THE UNITED STATES — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Washington's campaigns from the battle of Brandywine to Valley Forge (1777–1778)	A Lieutenant under Washington (juv.)	E. T. Tomlinson
Washington, Hamilton, Paul Revere, Nathan Hale	Guert Ten Eyck (juv.)	W. O. Stoddard
Capitulation of Burgoyne (1777)	*The Sun of Saratoga	Joseph A. Altsheler
Life among the Dutch of the Hudson Valley (1757–1780)	*In the Valley	Harold Frederic
Maryland and Connecticut (1769–1778)	Barbara Ladd	Charles George Douglas Roberts
Battle of Yorktown and St. Clair's Expedition (1776–1781)	The Heritage	Burton Egbert Stevenson
John Paul Jones (1778–1779)	*The Pilot (juv.)	J. Fenimore Cooper
Siege of New York (1779)	A Song of a Single Note (juv.)	Amelia E. Barr
John Paul Jones	The Tory Lover	Sarah Orne Jewett
Washington and other heroes of the Revolution (1780)	*The Spy (juv.)	J. Fenimore Cooper
Fort Vincennes; Clark's conquest (1780)	Alice of Old Vincennes	Maurice Thompson
Benedict Arnold and Major André (1780)	*A Great Treason	Mary A. M. Hoppus
West Point; time of Arnold's treachery (1780)	Cadet Days (juv.)	Charles King
Washington, Lafayette, and Benedict Arnold (ca. 1780)	In Blue and White (juv.)	Elbridge S. Brooks
Washington — New Jersey and New York	Janice Meredith	Paul Leicester Ford
Maryland and London	*Richard Carvel	Winston Churchill
George Washington — Philadelphia	*Hugh Wynne	S. Weir Mitchell
New York and London (1763–1786)	Philip Winwood	R. N. Stephens
New York and South Carolina	Scouting for Washington (juv.)	J. P. True
Greene and Morgan; Tarleton and Cornwallis (1780)	Morgan's Men	J. P. True
Greene's retreat through the Carolinas (1781)	On Guard Against Tory and Tarleton	J. P. True
Lafayette's campaign and the surrender of Cornwallis (1773–1781)	The Scarlet Coat (juv.)	Clinton Ross
Oneidas and Washington (1781)	The Reckoning	Robert W. Chambers
Massachusetts; Shays's Rebellion (1786–1787)	The Duke of Stockbridge	Edward Bellamy
George Rogers Clark	*The Crossing	Winston Churchill

THE UNITED STATES — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
New York (1791)	The Maid of Maiden Lane	Amelia E. Barr
New England settlers in Ohio (late 18th century)	East and West; a story of New Ohio	Edward Everett Hale
Campaign against the Indians in Ohio (1792)	On the Frontier with St. Clair (juv.)	Charles Wood
Virginia, England, and Continental Europe; the Prince Regent, Sheridan, Napoleon, and Goethe (ca. 1795)	*The Mills of God	Elinor Macartney Lane
Kentucky (1795)	The Choir Invisible	J. Lane Allen
Alexander Hamilton (1757–1804)	*The Conqueror	Gertrude Atherton
American quarrel with France (1798–1800)	Little Jarvis	Molly E. Seawell
The American quarrel with France (1799)	The Cruise of the "Enterprise"	James Otis [J. O. Kaler]
New York (ca. 1800)	Trinity Bells	Amelia E. Barr
America and Paris prior to the Louisiana purchase (1803)	In the Eagle's Talon	Sheppard Stevens
The Louisiana purchase (1803)	*Philip Nolan's Friends	Evelyn Everett Hale
Aaron Burr	Blennerhassett	C. F. Pidgin
Aaron Burr	A Son of the Revolution	Elbridge S. Brooks
Indian warfare in Kentucky	Nick o' the Woods; or, The Jibbenainosay	Robert Montgomery Bird
The western expedition of Aaron Burr (1804)	Zachary Phips	Edwin Lassetter Bynner
Social life in a Massachusetts village (ca. 1800)	Oldtown Folks Sam Lawson's Oldtown Fireside Stories	Harriet Beecher Stowe
Creole life in New Orleans	*The Grandissimes	George W. Cable
Newport (ca. 1800)	The Minister's Wooing	Harriet Beecher Stowe
The Dauphin Louis XVII (ca. 1803)	Lazarre	Mary Hartwell Catherwood
Puritan life and character (ca. 1803)	The Beau's Comedy	Marie Beulah Dix and Carrie A. Harper
Kentucky; the battle of Tippecanoe	Round Anvil Rock	Nancy H. Banks
Indiana; Tippecanoe campaign (1811)	Roxy	Edward Eggleston
Pirates of the Gulf of Mexico and the defense of Orleans	Out of the Cypress Swamp	Edith Rickert
Jean Lafitte and Napoleon; France and New Orleans	Lafitte of Louisiana	Mary Devereux
Attack on Washington and the battle of New Orleans (1811–1815)	*A Herald of the West	Joseph A. Altsheler
War of 1812	Boy Soldiers of 1812 (juv.)	E. T. Tomlinson

THE UNITED STATES — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
War of 1812	A Loyal Traitor (juv.)	James Barnes
Duel between the "Constitution" and the "Guerriere"	For the Freedom of the Sea (juv.)	C. T. Brady
Battle of Lake Champlain (1812)	Midshipman Paulding (juv.)	Molly E. Seawell
Fighting with Indians during War of 1812	The Big Brother	G. C. Eggleston
The Last Cruise of the "Essex" (1814)	Midshipman Stuart (juv.)	Kirk Munroe
Tecumseh and Tippecanoe (1812)	The Sign of the Prophet	James Ball Naylor
Massacre of Fort Dearborn (1812)	The Shadow of Victory: a Romance of Fort Dearborn	Myrtle Reed
War of 1812	Will o' the Wasp	Robert C. Rogers
Farragut and Porter (1812–1814)	Midshipman Farragut	James Barnes
British attack on Baltimore	Jack and his Island	Lucy M. Thruston
General Jackson; Mobile and New Orleans (1814)	The Errand Boy of Andrew Jackson (juv.)	W. O. Stoddard
Naval engagements (1811–1815)	*Smith Brunt	Waldron R. Post
War-period of 1812–1813	Within the Capes	Howard Pyle
Dutch in New York (1812–1814)	The Belle of Bowling Green	Amelia E. Barr
War with Tripoli (1815)	Decatur and Somers (juv.)	Molly E. Seawell
California war of independence (ca. 1830–1840)	John Charity	Gertrude Atherton
Southampton massacre (1831)	The Old Dominion	G. P. R. James
Far west in the thirties; Lincoln and Jefferson Davis	*The Romance of Gilbert Holmes	M. M. Kirkman
Texas — Rebellion against the Mexicans (1835–1836)	With Crockett and Bowie	Kirk Munroe
Florida — Second War with the Seminoles (1835–1842)	Through Swamp and Glade	Kirk Munroe
Texas revolution (1836)	Remember the Alamo	Amelia E. Barr
Catholic missions in California (early 19th century)	Isidro	Mary Austin
California under the Spaniards	The Valiant Runaways	Gertrude F. Atherton
Creoles in New Orleans	*Old Creole Days	G. W. Cable
Joseph Smith (1823–1844)	The Mormon Prophet	Lily Dougall
John Brown at Harper's Ferry	*Time and Chance	Elbert Hubbard
Illinois; Lincoln as a young man	Spanish Peggy	Mary Hartwell Catherwood
Mexican War (1845–1846)	A Dream of a Throne	Charles Fleming Embru
The Mexican War (1846–1847)	In the War with Mexico (juv.)	Cyrus Townsend Brady

THE UNITED STATES — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Pioneer life in Indiana (ca. 1850)	*The Hoosier Schoolmaster	Edward Eggleston
Illinois pioneers; Abraham Lincoln (ca. 1850)	*The Graysons	Edward Eggleston
South Carolina; slave sentiment	Kate Beaumont	J. W. DeForest
California in the early fifties	*Gabriel Conway	Bret Harte
Slavery (ca. 1850–1851)	Uncle Tom's Cabin	Harriet Beecher Stowe
People and manners in Kentucky (ca. 1850)	A Kentucky Cardinal Aftermath (sequel)	James Lane Allen
Illinois in the pioneer days	Zury, the Meanest Man in Spring Country The M'Veys; an Episode	Joseph Kirkland
The Quakers on the Ohio	Down the O-hi-o	C. H. Roberts
Life on the James River (ca. 1850)	Homoselle	Mary Spear Nicholas Tiernan
Richmond before the war	*Suzette	Mary Spear Nicholas Tiernan
Life in Georgia	East Angels	Constance Fenimore Woolson
Life and manners in a country town in Kentucky	*Oldfield	Nancy H. Banks
Adirondacks: Horace Greeley and Abraham Lincoln	Eben Holden: a Tale of the North Country	Irving Bacheller
John Brown and the Abolitionists (1856)	Diane	Katharine Holland Brown
Country life in Tennessee (1861)	In Connection with the De Willoughby Claim	Frances E. Hodgson Burnett
St. Louis; Lincoln, Sherman, and Grant; causes of the Civil War (1860–1865)	*The Crisis	Winston Churchill
Causes of the Civil War	Pine and Palm	Moncure D. Conway
Georgian life before and after the Civil War	Free Joe	J. Chandler Harris
New Orleans before the war	Dr. Sevier	G. W. Cable
Life in Kentucky mountains; General Morgan	*The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come	John Fox
The Negro Question	Pactolus Prime	Albion W. Tourgée
The Civil War	Aladdin O'Brien	Gouverneur Morris
Virginia in the early days of the Civil War	The Master of Warlock	George Cary Eggleston
Bull Run to Gettysburg	*Who Goes There?	B. K. Benson
Civil War after Gettysburg (1863–1865)	*A Friend with the Countersign	B. K. Benson
Life in Cincinnati before and during the Civil War (1861–1862)	They that Took the Sword	Nathaniel Stephenson

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SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Stuart and Stonewall Jackson (1862)	Bayard's Courier	B. K. Benson
Burnside's expedition to North Carolina (1862)	The Drummer Boy (juv.)	J. T. Trowbridge
Gettysburg	Stonewall's Scout	Reginald Horsley
Stonewall Jackson (1861–1863)	Surry of Eagle's Nest	John Esten Cooke
The Army of the Potomac; Lincoln and Grant	The Iron Brigade (juv.)	Charles King
The Army of the Potomac	*The Captain	Churchill Williams
Confederate camp stories	Southern Soldier Stories	George Cary Eggleston
Civil War in Mississippi	The Cavalier	George W. Cable
Battle of Chancellorsville (1863)	*The Red Badge of Courage	Stephen Crane
The Gettysburg campaign (1863–1864)	Old Squire: the Romance of a Black Virginian	B. K. Benson
The Civil War (1863)	With Lee in Virginia (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Grant; Vicksburg and Richmond (1863–1865)	The Claybornes	William Sage
Charleston in the Civil War	A Little Traitor to the South (juv.)	Cyrus T. Brady
Blockade of Charleston	The Blockade Runners	Jules Verne
Blockade of Charleston (1863)	*Bale marked Circle X	George Cary Eggleston
New York State in the Civil War period	The Copperhead and other Tales	Harold Frederic
New York State in the Civil War period	Marséna and other Stories	Harold Frederic
Adirondacks in the Civil War period	The Deserter, and A Day in the Wilderness (In "The Deserter and other Stories")	Harold Frederic
Virginia, before and during Civil War	*The Battle Ground	Ellen Glasgow
Civil War period	On the Wing of Occasions	Joel Chandler Harris
Camps and battles of the Civil War	Roland Blake	S. Weir Mitchell
Southern guerrilla warfare	The Man from Texas	Henry Oldham
Tennessee in the Civil War period	The Three Scouts (juv.)	J. T. Trowbridge
Home life in Virginia during the war	Two Little Confederates (juv.)	Thomas Nelson Page
Children in the South during the war	Among the Camps (juv.)	Thomas Nelson Page
Lincoln and Judge Williams	The Vagabond	Frederick Palmer
Politics in Washington (1864)	*The Washingtonians	P. B. Mackie

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SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Campaign of General Nathan Bedford Forrest (1864)	*A Little Union Scout (juv.)	Joel Chandler Harris
Shenandoah (1864)	Hilt to Hilt	John Esten Cooke
Shenandoah (1864)	My Lady of the North	Randall Parrish
Mobile in the war-time (1864–1865)	The Southerners	Cyrus T. Brady
Richmond (1865)	Jack Horner	Mary S. Tiernan
Grant's advance upon Richmond, and the surrender of Lee (1865)	Before the Dawn	Joseph A. Altsheler
Last days of Lee	Mohun	John Esten Cooke
Virginia during and after War (1861–1866)	*Henry Bourland	Albert Elmer Hancock
Time of War and Reconstruction	Clarence	Bret Harte
Reconstruction period in Southern States	*Red Rock	Thomas Nelson Page
Reconstruction period (ca. 1865–1880)	Sketches from Old Virginia	A. G. Bradley
Reconstruction period	*John March, Southerner	George W. Cable
Virginia in the Reconstruction period	The Voice of the People	Ellen Glasgow
Mexican War of Independence	An Emperor's Doom (juv.)	Herbert Hayens
The Ku Klux Klan	The Clansman	Thomas Dixon, Jr.
The carpet-baggers (1865–1880)	*A Fool's Errand	Albion W. Tourgée
Social conditions in the South, resulting from slavery	Bricks without Straw	Albion W. Tourgée
Reconstruction period in Georgia, Florida, North and South Carolina	Rodman the Keeper	Constance Fenimore Woolson
Reconstruction period in Virginia	Throckmorton	Molly Elliot Seawell
Arkansas at close of the war	Expiation	Octave Thanet
Development of the West	The Girl at the Halfway House	E. Hough
The Santa Fé Trail in the seventies	Son of the Plains	Arthur Henry Paterson
Government policy toward the Indians	*Ramona	Helen M. Jackson
The Indian Question	*The Heritage of Unrest	Gwendolen Overton
Frontier wars with the Sioux	The Westerners	Stewart E. White
The defeat and massacre of Gen. Custer by the Sioux (1876)	Master of the Strong Hearts (juv.)	Elbridge S. Brooks
The Cuban War	Crittenden	John Fox

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Spanish-American War (1898)	The Spirit of the Service	Edith Elmer Woods
Spanish-American War (1898)	Under the Spangled Banner	F. S. Brereton
Spanish-American War (1898)	Wounds in the Rain	Stephen Crane

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